

Eighty-five per cent. of the lamp people are affected on the left side, says an authority who has kept a record.

The Chinese Government is to found a school for marine engineers, with a view to discarding European officers.

Of all Lutheran lands, Norway is most thoroughly organized for foreign mission work. She has at work in the foreign field one laborer for every one hundred and twenty-five members of the home church.

To give an example of the great poverty in London, England, in an End board school, with an average attendance of 1700 children, the schoolmaster says that 700 come without having any breakfast and with small prospect of any dinner or tea either.

Recent studies into the matter of wheat raising indicate that the high tablelands of Mexico will soon be used for that purpose. Lack of railroad facilities has kept that region from competing heretofore, but the prospect now is that the railroads will soon be constructed.

There are thirty-seven of the Rear Admirals of the United States Navy on the retired list, and most of them live in Washington, where many of them may be met in the rooms of the Army and Navy Club. One of the most interesting, thinks the Boston Transcript, is Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her famous encounter with the Merrimac.

Dr. Cornet, a German physician, reports, after extensive investigation, that more than forty per cent. of all prisoners between the ages of twenty and forty die of consumption and other tubercular diseases. His theory is that the cells are often infected with the tubercle bacilli of former prisoners, and are never efficiently fumigated before a new inmate is incarcerated.

Says the New York Tribune: "The last few years have witnessed a remarkable development of intelligent effort in the raising of poultry throughout the United States. Poultry-raising is much more than a hobby, though if it were only that it would be a hobby against which nothing could be said. It has become an industry of vast importance to the country, whose development adds largely to the wealth and comfort of the people."

The American Cultivator is convinced that there is a systematic attempt to prevent the export of Russia from knowing the extent of the famine that prevails in his dominions. "Autocrats are usually surrounded by corrupt men who keep them from knowing the truth. The entire official system is honeycombed with corruption, and the Czar's zeal to take the whole work of relieving the starving on the shoulders of the Government is doubtless due to the desire of corrupt officials to make the relief fund line their own pockets."

A new cause has arisen for a law suit. A woman in France was notified by the authorities of a lunatic asylum of her brother's death. She went to the funeral and ordered a handsome tombstone. Her mother was so grieved at her son's death that the plaintiff had to give up her situation to take care of her. Then she learned that the directors of the asylum had made a mistake and that her brother was alive. After unsuccessful efforts for compensation she has gone into court, claiming heavy damages for grief and injury.

The consumption of sugar in the United States was, according to the last census, 55 pounds per capita for our 61,000,000 inhabitants, or a total of 3,520,000,000 pounds, or 1,760,000 tons, while the United States manufactured less than 200,000 tons during the same period, not counting maple sugar. Our foreign purchases then were, in round numbers, 1,500,000 tons, or 3,000,000,000 pounds, which, if computed at five cents per pound, would represent \$150,000,000 paid by consumers in this country for foreign sugar. The land devoted to sugar-beet culture in Europe is valued at from \$500 to \$600 per acre, and the only advantage they can claim over the United States, avers Frank Leslie's Weekly, is cheap labor. This is nearly or quite met by the non-use of fertilizers, which is actually required there. We have an abundance of labor, especially in our large towns and cities, and tens of thousands of acres of cheap land that can be made to produce more tons of richer beets at less expense for labor, and at the same time our laborers be well paid.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE GAMUT OF GASTRONOMY RUN BY STATESMEN.

Secrets of the Restaurant-Solons Who Live on Bread and Milk—Distinguished Politicians Who Regale Themselves on Turkey-Tails Pork and Boan Eaters.

Senatorial Snacks.
PUT a knife to the throat if thou be a man given to appetite," said Solomon. Some of the people who live in this year of grace do not think that a knife is a good form in these days. It must be evident even to the casual visitor at the Senate restaurant that the wise man was not addressing his remarks to United States Senators.

No self-respecting Senator ever allows his knife to get within a foot of his jugular. Members of the House may, perhaps, elevate their pork and beans to the mouth level without the assistance of a fork, but the dignified Senator never permits the glittering steel greater altitude than the third button on his vest. The day for eating with your knife was out long ago, that happy invention—the four-pronged fork.

Popular interest in Senators increases in a greater ratio than does the number of those more or less distinguished legislators. The thousands of visitors who daily tramp through and around and about the Capitol delight in prying into the senatorial existence; they occupy the Senate floor until removed by the opening of the session and the energy of several employees; they survey Senators from the galleries and criticize their respective and generally respectable appearances; they peep through half-open committee-room doors and reach the apex of the tourist's bliss when they behold a Senator engaged in the consumption of food.

"He's eating raw oysters," said a stranger to his wife the other day. The couple had, from afar, followed one of the Senators who represent their State, to the Senate restaurant. The male tourist watched the alleged legislator consume the feeding, and then reported to the waiting but equally curious female. "The Senate restaurant is an interesting place. Business does not really commence until noon, but for half an hour thereafter there is no rush. Then comes the time of clammy oysters, and from 12:30 until after two o'clock the waiters hardly have time to perspire. Every table has its quota of occupants, and the string of humanity that leans up against the long counter is tolerably numerous. It is a good place to find almost any lost one, whether Senator or Senatorial employee."

Senator employee, to say nothing of the liberal sprinkling of newspaper men who hurry in and out, combining the petty pleasure of eating with the business of gathering information. To feed all these hungry ones Mr. Page has to employ about thirty people—twelve of them in the kitchen—and they all have reasonable opportunity to earn their recreation. These dusky retainers attend to the customers at the lunch counter, transmit orders of waiters to the kitchen and hand out the tangible responses. Of these James Lewis is chief. He is invariably designated "Lewis" and he probably would not know that he was being spoken to if otherwise addressed. His business-like silence is as marked as his business-like ability.

But it was not the average luncher that Washington Star reporter became interested in. He had his eyes on Senators and on the men who do their bidding in the private dining-rooms—from Head Waiter Dick Shaw, portly, suave and solidly respectable, down to the latest, Mr. Page's appointed. There is abroad in the land a vague impression to the effect that Senators subsist principally on terrapin and champagne. It may be necessary to state that this impression is erroneous. Senators eat just about as do other men whose circumstances are on about the same financial level—they seem to have in them a great deal of human nature.

More democratic, broadly speaking, and more simple in his stomachic appetite than any other Senator is Senator Coke of Texas. He is a regular caller at the restaurant, but when he does put in an appearance his invariable desire is for pie—piece of pie and a glass of water. He might enjoy these life-sustaining and comparative innocuous articles in the senatorial rooms, but he prefers to stand right up against the counter and there wash down large chunks of high-grade pie with the assistance of clear spring water. Senator Blair used to do the same thing, but he died regularly and perhaps a little more stylishly; he always drank milk with his pie and the finaler of the education bill given away while rubbing claws with a newspaper correspondent at that restaurant counter. Mr. Blair's departure from the Senate leaves Senator Coke in undisputed possession of that counter. But there are good feeders in the Senate. The kind of luncher they daily devour could not be served on the counter. Perhaps the most consistently "good" are Senators McMillan, Washburn, Hear and Squire. McMillan and Washburn generally lunch together, and

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

WORKMEN MEET DEATH IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

A Mischance on the St. Paul Road Causes a Bad Smash-Up in Milwaukee—The Switchman Arrested—Indiana Woman's Prison Burned.

Cars Crashed Together.
The absent-mindedness of a switchman, or the physical impossibility of his being in two places at one time, resulted in the accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee, which caused the instant death of seven men.

According to a dispatch giving particulars, the accident occurred at the foot of 17th street a few minutes before 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The fact that the trains were moving at a comparatively slow rate of speed alone prevented a railway horror which would have counted its dead by the scores.

All the killed and injured were employees of the railroad company, and returning from their work at the West Milwaukee shops on the shop train, which consists of seven old-fashioned coaches. The train had just passed 15th street when the Watertown special came thundering along on parallel track. Just before it overtook the shop train a white-faced switchman rushed out, waving his arms, and the next instant the Watertown special took the switch and plunged into the rear coaches of the shop train.

Three of the shop train coaches were toppled over and ground into the cinders of the roadbed. Several cars on the passenger train left the rails, but were not overturned. The men in the overturned cars struggled to free themselves. The frightened passengers of the Watertown special recovered their senses and rushed from the cars and inside of two minutes 200 men were at work rescuing the men from the wrecked cars. Many were out and bleeding, but by the time the police patrol wagon arrived most of them had recovered sufficiently to walk or be carried away by friends.

Those who were killed suffered almost instant death. They were men who attempted to jump from the sides of the old coaches and were crushed to death when the cars toppled over on them. The bodies were all quickly taken from the wreckage and conveyed to the morgue.

The picture at the wreck was one which few people could look upon without a shudder. Beneath the overturned cars, which had been raised by levers suddenly to release the bodies of the dead, were strewn pieces of flesh, while the tracks were stained with the blood of the unfortunate. A man was wearing a hat, and there a battered dinner-pail. The workmen who escaped hurriedly went to their homes or their friends, and the ground was soon abandoned to the employees of the company named in the dispatch and trying to ascertain the exact cause of the accident. The latter proved an easy task.

Will Bartels, the switchman in charge, went to Superintendent H. Kenna, asked his advice and then gave himself up to the police, to whom he related the whole of the disaster. Bartels had left three switches open in the performance of his duty, his only excuse being that he forgot to close them. He was locked up pending investigation. There was great indignation among the employees of the railroad company, hanging the switchman responsible for the disaster. Few of the friends of the victims heard of the accident until the remains were brought to the city, and the most affecting scenes were enacted. The bodies were taken to the morgue when the work of identification was begun. A singular feature of the accident was that nobody upon the express train was injured.

The railway officials maintained their usual policy of refusing to give out any information concerning the wreck, and the agents of the claim department, who have charge of the work of settling damage claims against the company for injuries, were upon the ground almost as soon as the local police officers.

Reform School Fired by Girls.
Inmates of an Indiana Institution Burned Down to Gain Their Liberty.
It is likely that Gov. Chase may call a special session of the Indiana Legislature to arrange for the rebuilding of the Wabash Reformatory School, which burned Tuesday night. The building was entirely destroyed. The fire was discovered a few minutes after supper in the laundry of the reform department.

The prison department was the last to go out, and the burning of the inmates as the supports gave way was heard for many a mile. The institution was situated in the center of a five-acre field on the eastern edge of Indianapolis. It was a model prison and one of the most notable in the country.

From those confined in the prison department the most trouble was anticipated. Miss Kelly, the superintendent, went into the hallway, and in a loud tone called the attention of the prisoners to the fact that the building was on fire. "I am going to make this plain, but I want you to promise me that you will stand by me and not one attempt to escape." The women with one voice promised this, and the doors were opened. Of the inmates of this department there are eight who have been sentenced for life and a half-dozen or more for long terms. So far as known none of the prisoners made any attempt to escape, though some of the reform girls were discovered roaming about the streets of the city, and they were sent to the police station. The fire was of incendiary origin, three girls, Imogene Thompson, Mary Stevens and Lydia Kinney, it is claimed by other inmates, having formed a conspiracy to free themselves in this way, if possible, by creating a stampede. The loss will exceed \$300,000.

PLANNING FOR BATTLE.

BASE-BALL OFFICIALS DECIDE PRELIMINARIES.

Important Changes Made in Old Rules and Some New Ones Formulated—The New Contracts for Players Are More Favorable to Them.

The Season Near at Hand.
The first meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Base-ball Players was held in New York the other day. The national agreement committee, John A. Rogers, Zach Phillips and N. E. Young, decided on a form of agreement to control "drafting."

The matter was finally settled by voting to divide the minor leagues into two classes to be known as A and B. The former pays \$150 for protection and \$25,000 for any player drafted; the latter pays \$75 and gets \$50 for a drafted player. Drafting can only be done between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1.

The Western association agreed to do away with two of the most objectionable rules, namely, compelling players to purchase their own uniforms and charging them 50 cents a day while on a trip. The Eastern association also decided to make its playing season from May 1 to Oct. 1.

Mr. Rogers presented the two new forms of players' contract he had prepared. One is for a period of seven months, and the other is the twelve months' form. The latter does not work against the players' financial interests, as many players suppose. It simply provides a new plan of dividing the salary payments. The payments need not necessarily be equally divided throughout the twelve months. A player may arrange to take all but a few hundred dollars during the playing season and the balance in the off months. Should he be released at any time during the playing season, the club is obliged to pay him the proportionate amount of his salary, based upon the seven months' system. That is to say, if he were to be released after three months of service he would get three-sevenths of his salary, not three-fourths. And, furthermore, should his club release him at the end of the season, he would be entitled to the full amount of his salary, no matter how many months he contracted to play. It is also stipulated in the twelve-month contract that the club shall have no control over a player's actions during the off months except as regards his physical condition and moral habits. These contracts were approved and unanimously adopted by the league. Many of the league players had already been signed to the new twelve-month contract.

The Committee on Rules then made its report. The principal contest was on the proposed change from four balls entitling a batsman to first base to three balls. A change was beaten by a vote of 10 to 2. The following playing rules were then made:

Rule 1. "The players' bench shall be twenty-five feet back from the base line."

Rule 2. "If a team resorts to dilatory practice for the purpose of having the game called on account of darkness or rain the umpire may forfeit the game to the club not at fault."

Rule 3. "Provided a ball so delivered that it touches the bat or batsman in his position shall be counted a batted ball and in play."

Rule 4. "If a ball strike a fence less than 235 feet from the home plate the batsman shall be entitled to only two bases."

Added to section 4, rule 44, the words: "His person, except hand or forearm, which makes a dead ball."

Added to rule 58: "And not more than two coaches who may be on the field, and no player shall leave his position in the field, bases or bench to approach or advise the umpire, except to show playing rule, and then only the captain. No manager or any other shall go on the field under penalty of forfeiture of the game."

Added to section 2, rule 53: "He shall also receive from the captains their respective batting orders, which when approved shall be followed as provided by rule 10."

Added to section 8, rule 68: "If a base-runner advances a base on a fly or gains two bases on a single base-hit, or an infield out, or attempted one, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided the time is a possible chance and a palpable effort made to retire him."

The situation in Berlin is growing interesting, not to say exciting. The egotistical and arrogant young Emperor appears to have lost his head.—Minneapolis Times.

How our old "blood and iron" Bismarck must chuckle in the privacy of his garden as he hears the roar of rifles rolling down Unter den Linden.—Grand Rapids Herald.

These men embodied a national protest against the arbitrary government of an irresponsible Emperor, and the grotesque Berlin riot signified,—Minneapolis Tribune.

Just as rapidly as possible the Germans are aiding in the fulfillment of Kaiser Wilhelm's statement that he and the Almighty had great things in store for the fatherland. The fight between police and workmen on Wednesday night was followed yesterday by a rifle rioting in Berlin.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Emperor's mad course is full of danger. The German people will not submit to the loss of any liberties which they have struggled hard to gain. Instead of the great times the prophecies he seems more likely to lead them into revolution and disastrous civil war.—Buffalo Express.

The young Kaiser of Germany apparently forgets that the world of to-day is not the same world that Frederick the Great had to deal with. The day of absolute, irresponsible autocrats is over. The Kaiser seems to be outcavalrying revolution and disruption for Germany.—Louisville Commercial.

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M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

W. F. DENKLEMAN, Secretary.
MARTIN POST, No. 210, G. A. R. meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

W. M. S. CHALKLEY, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ISABEL JONES, President.
JEREMIAH WIGOT, Sec.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121, meets every third Tuesday of each month.

WILLIAM FRINGE, H. P.
ARTHUR CADY, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 157, meets every Tuesday evening.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, N. G.
WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec.
GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116, meets alternate Friday evenings.

CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P.
C. HANSON, Secretary.
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

CLARENCE J. PATTERSON, Com.
C. H. BONNELL, R. E.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROULLEY, Sec.
PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141, meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

F. M. GATES, C. C.
J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700, meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

G. E. SMITH, R. S.
W. F. BENNELL, M. C. R.
WAGNER CAMP, S. of W., No. 131, meets first and third Saturday of each month.

S. G. TATLOW, Captain.
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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

PENNSYLVANIA has 10,000 brass bands and can put 100,000 able-bodied men on a foot at once.

In these days of mechanical realism the carpenter is the greatest actor on the American stage.

A musical paper of Boston regards the "Damnation of Faust" as extremely bad. It must have been for Faust.

The surly husband who insists upon dictating to his wife should marry a stenographer of a stumped typewriter.

The King of Italy, while on his way to a ball, stopped to put out a fire. We withhold comment to hear from Ward McAllister.

As this is leap year Belva Lockwood has a perfect right to propose for the Presidency, and it is safe to say that she already holds the refusal.

Chili is having our public school system investigated with a view to its adoption. Mr. Montt will take notice that it includes the flying of the American flag.

It does seem rather hard that the great American public, which for years shared Mrs. Frank Leslie's antinuptial anxieties, is now compelled to consider the possibility of her divorce.

AFTER a funeral you will hear nearly every one talking of "funeral reform," but how would you change the present custom? It is so easy to find fault, but so much of it is foolish.

The world of reality has its limits; the world of imagination is boundless. Not being able to enlarge the one, let us contract the other; for it is from their difference alone that the evils arise which render us really unhappy.

INVENTOR PENNINGTON has bobbed up serenely with a fresh proposition to sail from Chicago to New York in six hours, and with this end in view is organizing a company with a capital of \$30,000,000. Inventor Pennington flies high.

The great foundation of civil virtue is self-denial; and there is no one above the necessities of life but has opportunities of exercising that noble quality, and doing as much as his circumstances will bear for the ease and convenience of other men.

Time never wrote lines of beauty on a face that carried behind it a double impulse of action—one for the world and one for private life. The face tells the story of the double life. The wayfarer is never tempted to stop them for aid and comfort on his journey.

If the Tennessee Railroad Company, as one of its officials declares, has neither the money nor the credit necessary to enable it to elevate its tracks in Chicago, its stockholders had better elect a new set of directors and managers at once. Only the most reckless mismanagement could have reduced a railroad corporation universally regarded as one of the strongest in America to so melancholy a condition of penury.

The Des Moines Register rises to exclaim that "the patron-saint of all nurses is the great singer, Florence Nightingale. Her labors in the Crimean war have immortalized her name more than the sweetest songs that ever fell from her lips." Where did you get it, Mr. Register? What authority have you for saying that Florence could sing any better than a woodpecker? Call in your musical editor, examine your library, and then blame the whole thing on some luckless compositor.

It is said, apparently on some authority, that the ex-President of a great transportation company who lately retired under a cloud has applied to the company for a pension. We have recently seen the President of a great life insurance company retire—if not under a cloud, at least in a sort of haze—upon a munificent pension. These circumstances, together with the pregnant fact that there are now on the Government pension rolls about as many persons as there are survivors of the late war in the country, suggest that the pension habit seems to be getting a tolerably fair hold in our midst.

GEX. FRANCIS A. WALKER thinks that the immigration question could be settled by the imposition of a tax of \$100 upon every foreigner seeking admission to this country. There is not much doubt that such a law would exclude a vast number of undesirable immigrants, but any citizen of the United States—particularly if he be a resident of the Northwest—has only to look about him to see thousands of prosperous, intelligent, public-spirited people who would have been turned away from the gates of the new world had that tariff upon men been in force a few years ago. Not all the best citizens of the United States are native born, nor did the best of our foreign-born citizens come over in the first cabin of an ocean greyhound.

WARD McALLISTER is out with a second list of New York's select society, in which the number is reduced

from the immortal 400 to 150. Some people have hard things to say of Mr. McAllister, but he does not unqualifiedly deserve them. Undoubtedly he is a cad, but he has the distinction and saving grace of having reduced cadism to a profession and of having thriven by it. He may be an ass, but he is the leader of his kind, and he couldn't be that, and a lion. Mr. McAllister is no more to blame for himself than a potato plant which has shot up white and spindling in a dark and vicious atmosphere is responsible for its weakness. He is a product of New York society, and if one is out for shams it is not the character of the leader that is to be assailed, but the wretched intellectual condition of the people who suffer themselves to be led.

It is a common mistake to regard wealth as a merely material thing. It has some subtle subjective attributes which have never been sufficiently recognized. For example here in Chicago was a poor carpenter. He lived solitary and uncomfortable, sewing the buttons on his own trousers. When he whacked his thumb nail he simply put the bruised member in his mouth and rolled his eyes a little, and went on with his toll, a lorn man whom nobody thought about. The other day he inherited a million. Presto! It projected him, as it were, from his uncomfortable solitude into a regular sea of sympathy. Many scores of estimable ladies instantly took their pens in hand to express the tenderest solicitude for his happiness; to express the most touching willingness to sew his buttons and polioise his thumb. Perhaps this is the real secret of why wealth is so prized by the discriminating.

JOHN JAY KNOX was trained to a commercial life, and rose to the position of one of the greatest financiers of the United States. He deserves to be called the author of the national banking system, for he was one of the first to advocate its adoption, and probably the first to suggest a Government guarantee of the circulation of national banks. His connection with the Treasury Department, continuing in one capacity or another for more than twenty years, and his readiness and ability to grapple with any problem in finance presenting itself, which he always did successfully, identified him intimately with the financial methods and operations practiced by the Government and made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war and the conditions which followed it. He secured for the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which he filled for twelve years, a vast extension of its power and influence. His annual reports as Comptroller are standard authorities in all questions which they cover. He was a frequent contributor to financial literature, through magazine articles and addresses delivered before various banking associations. He was, also, the author of, at least, one book devoted to finance.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has put forth his contribution to the literature of the Sunday-closing movement in connection with the World's Fair. "The proper solution," says he, "is to have every workshop, factory and store closed promptly every Saturday noon during the whole Exposition. Give the working classes a half-holiday every week during that time. Then Sunday let the great preachers who will be here from all parts of the world hold services in all the World's Fair buildings which will admit of it." The first objection which naturally suggests itself is that this plan affords an opportunity for Chicago working people to visit the fair, but ignores that vast army from four neighboring States, who, by traveling at night, could spend Sunday at the fair and return to their homes without the loss of a working day. If, however, Mr. Talmage holds to the religious argument alone one can not fail to note that in order to observe that portion of the commandment which says "Keep holy the Sabbath day," he is willing to break its other command, "Six days shalt thou labor." Moreover, Mr. Talmage's plan necessitates seven days' work by railroad men just as much as if the fair were open. It is at least a debatable question whether engineers and conductors would not be quite as righteously employed taking people to see the great fair, bearing testimony in every department to the marvelous work of Him who created in his own image man, who accomplished so many wondrous things, as they would be in taking them to hear the great preachers of the world—even though Mr. Talmage should happen to be one of those preachers.

The Funeral Was Postponed. As an example of unrewarded eccentric thrift an anecdote told to the Journal on Saturday is worth recording, though it does touch upon funeral joking. Some forty years ago a Massachusetts good wife lay in her bed apparently dying with consumption. As the family lived four miles from the undertaker and pastor, and as the roads were badly blocked with snow, the husband, when called to the village on business on Tuesday, decided—thoughtful man!—to save a journey in that bitter weather by engaging the minister and undertaker at once, and appointing the funeral for Friday. In some way Wednesday the sick woman heard of this, and, arousing herself from her supposed dying condition, declared: "There'll be no funeral in this house this week." The funeral was postponed. Friday it took place—four years after it was originally set. The husband is still living at the age of 80.—Boston Journal.

INDIA ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

DRESS AND WEARER.

SHOULD VIRTUALLY MELT INTO EACH OTHER.

A Garment That Looks Well on Your Neighbor May Not Be Becoming to You—Don't Attempt to Cover Up a Misshapen Dress and Wearer.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

HERE are some women who are forever and always copying the styles of their neighbors, writes our New York fashion writer. No matter how refined their neighbors might be, those same women would never think of imitating their manners and speech, but they don't scruple to do so in appropriating the cut and style and make of their dresses. Because a dress or a bonnet looks well on a friend of yours is no reason that it will be becoming to you, even admitting that she has very much the same figure and very nearly your coloring. Dress is only entitled to the high distinction of being ranked in the domain of art when it, together with the wearer, produces a harmonious ensemble. Dress and wearer should melt into each other, as the tones and lines of a picture. Some fashion butterflies are pleased with the exclamation: "What a charming bonnet you have on today! How much more satisfactory would that exclamation be if it were in this way: 'How delightfully that bonnet suits your style! Or: How exquisitely that gown becomes you! The woman who has many things to think about will cry out testily, 'Oh, I can't help it if my dress waist does wrinkle. I'll put on a bonnet of real lace, and then no one will notice it.' What an egregious error! As well might an artist attempt to cover up an ill-painted figure by putting in a fine sky effect. A corsage which doesn't fit like a glove may do for the busy woman, but it never will do for my lady of the metropolis, who prides herself on always being well dressed. The plain flat skirt is not becoming to a stout woman, but a skillful hand can always modify. For instance, a tablier for a panel may be used to break this plainness. Planted bodies don't become a woman of small stature.



SILK AND VELVET DRESS.

nor may she, with good effect, wear long basques. In a word, you must study your figure and learn its good points and its limitations before you can expect to read your name in the list of women who may justly be called well dressed. My initial illustration sets before you a very pretty theater jacket, corsage, in ribbed velvet. The basques are cut straight and joined with reversed seams. At the front they are somewhat flared. The color of the material is an emerald green with coral stripes. The ribbons which form the belt and collar, and which are tied as indicated, are of a color. The basques are lined with brown satin, and the collar is of a material which includes both the material and the lining; the other is only made in the lining. The pleats in the velvet hide the opening, which is in the middle. The plastron may be made with r in lace or in pleated silk muslin. The collar closes at the side with a cluster of bows. The plastron is fastened to the corsage with fancy pins, and the sleeves are made leg-o-mutton. The ribbon belt starts from the side seam.

My second illustration will give you a very correct idea of a rich combination gown, for dinner or reception, in silk and velvet. The velvet corsage in Russian green velvet closes in the middle, and is made pointed in front with basques at the back. The waist is framed with pearl fringe. The upper part of the corsage is made in the form of a yoke, embroidered with jet pearls and framed with fringe and pearly galloon. The folds reaching from the yoke to the waist are of Russian green tulle. There is a Y-shaped cut-out which is



FEATHER AND LACE WEAR.

bordered with a small ruffle which hides the opening. The leg-o-mutton sleeves have epaulets of velvet ornamented with jetted fringe. The side and back pieces are lengthened to form the basques; these may be lined with silk. The silk foundation has a gathered tulle. The overskirt has two large plaits each side the front. The bottom of the skirt is garnished with a plaiting of two

faillie, headed top and bottom, and set off with the pearly passementerie laid on festoon-wise. It would be difficult to imagine a more charming reception gown than this one which I have just described.

A ball or opera toilet always calls for some sort of a wrap, light, airy and graceful, to throw over the shoulders. The one which you will find represented in my third illustration is made up in lace and feathers, although chiffon may be substituted for the lace. The feathers form a yoke to which the pleated back is joined. In the center of the back you set a bunch of bows from which hang two long ends. The fronts are sewed to the feather yoke at the shoulder, and are worn loosely tied, as represented. Two bows mark the point where the fronts separate from the back. The feather yoke should be made up on some thin material, the size and color being largely a matter of taste.

My fourth illustration portrays a very stylish and original dinner or reception



DINNER GOWN OF TULLE AND SATIN.

dress, made up in Russian tulle and white satin. The tulle overskirt, which starts at the height of the waist girth, is embroidered in a peculiar way which I will describe farther along. The white satin underskirt, made princess, is quite plain, and only has a pleated flounce at the bottom. The corsage looks at the back invisibly. The breadth of the train must be cut very bias in the upper part, and must be made fuller than usual. The back breathes are pleated and caught on a band. The skirt must be lined with flannel, or, if velvet, the corsage, lined with silk, is draped as far down as the waist girth with white muslin tulle, and the ribbon visible in front ends at the back with long streamers. The sleeves are made up in white satin draped with white muslin, with two puffs at the top. Only the front of the skirt is covered with the embroidery. It must be cut straight and draped itself to the princess form. Now, as to the peculiar manner in which this skirt is embroidered, which, by the way, is not shown in the cut. You take a breadth of Russian tulle, coral color, and five different sizes of satin ribbon, with which you compose the five bouquets of flowers on stamped paper, and then transfer the design to the tulle. Each flower has an eyelet, and the narrow ribbon serves to make the foliage. The stems are made with silk twist. If successful, the effect is very rich.

You will find a very pretty calling costume pictured in my last illustration, made up in pink silk with black spots and a thin stripe. The skirt, which is quite flat and plain in front, has its sides covered with a polka-dot with long train. On the left side you gather the material somewhat, catch it up and set it off with a scarf of mufin. The side and back pieces furnish the requisite fullness for the skirt, and below the waist you must leave enough stuff to form the fullness of the train. The chemise and jacket are fastened to the front sides of the lining, which fasten in the middle; the lower fronts of the corsage are cut velvet-style, and embroidered with passementerie of steel and spangles, the front



SILK CALLING COSTUME.

menterie of steel and spangles, the front being bordered with black velvet ribbon festoon-wise. The corsage at the bottom is edged with narrow black velvet ribbon, with bow and long ends in front. The sleeves are leg-o-mutton, with epaulets of velvet, trimmed with black tulle, with a fringe of white tulle. What fortunate creature you are as to the matter of headgear. They need not even attend personally at their hats, but simply order a derby or a high hat of the latest style, and there the trouble ends, whereas we poor women are bewildered by the infinite variety of shapes and dazed by the endless show of tones and shades. In fact, a woman may well give a whole day to the question whether she shall wear strings or no strings, and still be not a whit nearer a decision. Theater-bonnets grow smaller and smaller, made up, as I have seen some, of a single large chrysanthemum and a border of quilled lace, the flower serving for the crown and being quite flat on the top. In some of the spritz models large flowers are placed sideways, back to back, with flat bows. A gigantic poppy made of pink velvet and satin shaded off to mauve is treated in this way, the bow being made of pink satin ribbon shot with mauve. The two are placed on a narrow bordering of lace-voile stuff and tied with ribbon to match the bow.

Pink is no doubt a great favorite this season—pink in all shades—and it is surprising how many shades there are, beginning with pale flesh-pink and running the gamut up to rose. Du Barry, also, is in vogue. Pink is a true color at best, and you should make great efforts to select the particular shade which goes with your complexion. Some, for instance, can't wear a deep pink, but yet they look well in a very light pink, cream, ivory and putty are favorite shades, especially cream, amber, interper, very light green and very light blue.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Cute Children.

Why She Walked.

One day last summer I was waiting in a New York ferry house for the boat that was to take me to New Jersey, when my attention was attracted by a pretty gray-eyed girl of about 14, who came limping in as though she were very tired. Another young girl, who had been seated by my side, sprang up and rushed to meet the newcomer.

"Why, what's the matter? I've been here ever so long. How did you hurt your foot? What in the world kept you?"

These questions tumbled over each other as young girls' questions are apt to do as the two seated themselves, and then Miss Gray Eyes, holding up a lovely, waxen, fragrant magnolia flower, answered the last question first.

"This kept me," she said.

"That flower!" exclaimed her friend, in astonishment. "Why, Laura, what do you mean?"

"I mean exactly what I say," was the reply. "This flower made me late and caused my lameness. And, if you'll be patient for a moment or two, I'll tell you all about it. You see, when I finished shopping at Willis's, I had just five cents left for my car fare to the ferry. But instead of paying car fare with it, I bought this magnolia and walked."

"Walked? Way from Fourteenth street? Laura, you're crazy."

"No, I'm not; I'm only very tired, and now don't you say another word till I get through. My mother loves magnolias, especially the kind that grow South, for when she was a girl and lived in Virginia they grew all around the old homestead. And, since she has become an invalid, she seems to love them more than ever. Well, you know we can't raise that kind of magnolia in this part of the country, and so she never sees one except by chance. I thought of all this when I saw a girl offering a bunch of the lovely things for sale (I suppose he got them from some hot-house) at the foot of the elevated station stairs, so I didn't go up the stairs, but bought one flower, with all the money I had, and walked to the ferry."

"I couldn't help it, girls and boys, but I turned to that gray-eyed girl, as the boat came in, and said: 'God bless you, my dear, for I'm sure you are a blessing to your mother.' And before she could recover from her surprise at being thus addressed by a stranger, I was gone.—Detroit Free Press.

Two Versions.

People who are frightened are not always conscious of what they do or say at the time; they frequently report themselves to have been perfectly calm and self-possessed in cases of real or fancied danger, while eye-witnesses tell a very different story. Little Mary Woods had spent most of her life in the country, and she had no more fear of a cow than of a kitten; but when her 17-year-old city cousin Frances came to the farm one summer, Mary learned that there was at least one person in the world to whom a cow was an object of terror.

Frances had gone berrying with her little cousin, and as the bars between the berry pasture and the adjoining field happened to be down, a gentle, harmless cow had wandered through the opening till she came quite close to the children. Frances, in describing the scene to her aunt, said: "Of course, Aunt Sally, I didn't want Mary to know I was afraid of a cow, but I really thought I should scream when I looked up and saw that dreadful, glaring-eyed creature close at our heels. Still I was perfectly calm, and I just walked quickly but firmly to the stone wall, taking Mary by the hand, and I said, 'Let's climb over this wall, Mary; I see some splendid bushes over on the other side,' and she followed me right over."

"She asked me a little while afterward if I was afraid of cows, but I was very busy picking berries just then, and the child didn't repeat her question. I wouldn't have had her suspect I was so frightened for anything."

"That night, when the small Mary was getting ready for bed, she said: 'Mother, do you know I truly think Cousin Frances is afraid of cows!'"

"Why?" said Mrs. Woods.

"Well," said the supposed-to-be unsuspicious child, "you know we were picking berries in grandpa's hill-pasture, and Mr. Fox's Brindle got in there, and she came close up to us. Cousin Frances had been busy picking, and she didn't hear Brindle till she gave a little 'moo.' And then Cousin Frances turned just as pale as she grabbed my hand, and dragged me along to the wall as fast as ever she could, and she said, 'Let's climb over this cow, Mary; I see some splendid cows over on the other side!'"

"It was the very worst place in the whole wall to get over, and the berries were all at all! And, I concluded the small sage, 'I asked her if she was afraid of cows, and she didn't answer me; so I presume she didn't want to tell a wrong story!'"

Curious Action of Smoke.

Cut in the top of a light, shallow pasteboard box two holes, each about an inch in diameter, and place over each an inverted lamp-chimney. In one hole stand a candle cut to such a length that it will project about half an inch above the box. Light the candle and then hold burning "touch paper" over the other lamp chimney. The smoke, instead of rising, will go down one chimney, and after it has filled the box will rise through the other. The reason is that the burning candle makes a draught up its chimney, and if the box is airtight to supply the place of what is going out, air must come down the other chimney. "Touch paper," by the way, is made by dipping unglazed paper in a solution of saltpetre. When dry it burns with a smoke but not with flame. Another experiment is to hold the hand tightly over the

chimney where the draught is downward. The candle in the other chimney will begin to burn feebly and smoke, and will go out if there are no cracks in the box for air to get in. The reason air does not get to the down draught there is too strong.

Two boys may escape a spell of fun for the evening by having a dwarf. Let one of them stand behind a table and place his hands on it, while the other stands behind the first and passes his arms around him. The head and body of the second boy and the legs of the first are hidden by curtains, which can be managed if the table be placed in a doorway. Boots are then placed on the hands of boy number one, and a jacket put on over his shoulders and the arms of the hidden player. Then an excellent imitation of a dwarf is thus formed.

The face should be disguised as much as possible, and the dwarf may be dressed fantastically to represent a Turk or Moor. To add to the fun, a third person might act the part of a showman and give a comic account of the dwarf's history. Then the freak might deliver a speech, appropriate gestures being made by the player who furnishes the arms. These are apt to be ludicrous, as the second boy will probably have trouble in fitting his actions to the words of the first. The dwarf can dance and perform many remarkable feats, such as rubbing his head with his toe or putting both feet in his mouth at once. Three bright boys can keep a room full of company convulsed with laughter with this act, but it should be well rehearsed beforehand.

Napoleon's Remembrance.

Madame Junot, in her "Memoirs of Napoleon," relates many interesting and amusing anecdotes of the Emperor's youth. He was, as a lad, quick-tempered, sensitive, and somewhat vain of his personal appearance, but possessed sufficient good judgment to control his temper upon occasion, and to give no evidence of injured vanity.

"I well recollect," writes Madame Junot, "that on the day when he first put on his uniform, he was as vain as young men usually are on such an occasion. There was one part of his dress which had a very droll appearance—that was his boots."

"They were so high and wide that his little slim legs seemed buried in their amplitude. Young people are always ready to observe anything ridiculous, and as soon as my sister and I saw Napoleon enter the drawing-room, we could not restrain our laughter."

"At that early age, as well as in after life, Napoleon could not relish a joke, and when he found himself the object of merriment, he was certain to become angry."

"My sister, who was some years older than I, said that since he wore a sword he ought to be gallant to ladies, and, instead of being angry, should be happy that they joked with him."

"You are nothing but a child—a little pensionnaire," said Napoleon, in a tone of contempt. "You are twelve or thirteen years of age, was highly indignant at being called a child, and he hastily resented the affront by replying to Bonaparte, 'And you are nothing but a puss in boots!'"

"This excited a general laugh among all present, except Napoleon, whose rage I will not attempt to describe. Though not much accustomed to society, he had too much tact not to perceive that he ought to be silent when personalities were introduced, and his adversary was a child."

"Though deeply mortified at the unfortunate nickname which my sister had given him, yet he affected to forget it, and to prove that he cherished no malice on the subject he had a little toy made, and gave it to me. This toy consisted of a cat in boots, and in the character of a footman running before a carriage. It was very well made, and must have been rather expensive to him considering his straitened circumstances."

"He brought along with it a pretty little edition of the popular tale, 'Puss in Boots,' which he presented to my sister, begging her to keep it as a token of his remembrance."—Youth's Companion.

What a Chance.

A clever teacher, who has the power of calling out originality in her pupils, says that she should certainly have no time for the use of textbooks if she attempted to answer all the startling questions asked in her class. One day the attraction of gravitation was under discussion and Charley Beale volunteered the opinion that he "didn't see any need of it anyway."

"It seems to me," said Charley, "there's no particular use in having the earth attract things. Now, when the apple fell and made Newton think out the reason—why, that apple might just as well have stayed where it was till somebody gathered it."

"You play ball, don't you?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm."

"Suppose you hit the ball very high, what happens?"

"It falls."

"But if there was no attraction toward the earth it wouldn't fall. Don't you think that might prove inconvenient?"

Charley did not answer immediately. His eyes were bright with the light of a new idea.

"My! he broke forth involuntarily. 'What a chance for a home run!'" Exchange.

Silence and Violets.

"Violets while you wait" will be one of the inventions of the near future, and all our pretty, preconceived romances about the modest, little flower will vanish like the Ponce de Leon myth and the William Tell legend, for an unpoetical man in Paris has succeeded by means of electricity in forcing violets, and sent a bunch of his first successes, four hours old, to ex-Empress Eugenie, who was always surrounded by the fragrant blooms in the days of her glory.

Secret of a Courtier's Success.

It was the old Duc de Lauzun who said: "If you want to succeed at court, you must treat the Duchesses like ladies' maids, and the ladies' maids like Duchesses."

CURTIS ON SCHOOL REFORM.

The Scholar's View on Civil Service in the Educational System.

George William Curtis, the Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, in a speech on "The Public School and Civil Service Reform," before the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, showed the exhaustive study which he has made of the subject, and among other things said:

Is not every argument for the appointment of the great body of ministerial officers of the Government by fitness and character wisely ascertained indefinitely stronger when applied to the selection of school teachers? And if the selection of these officers by methods which secure their independence promote their self-interest and stimulate their interest and zeal instead of destroying greatly increases the efficiency of the public service, elevates the tone of public employment, and removes a reproach from the national name, is it to be apprehended that similar care would harm the character and efficiency of the public schools? Teachership in the schools are not popularly regarded as subjects of patronage. But they are not so practically, and is it wise that they should remain so? To be properly effective, the examinations must be uniform, entirely competent, and wholly independent of the appointing power. The examiners must be sincerely interested in education, familiar with the duties of a teacher, and with the requirements of the art of teaching, and capable of conducting an examination to ascertain both the scholastic attainments and the specific professional fitness of the candidates.

By City Boards of Education and County Commissioners, or Trustees, or Committees, who are appointed by political officers or nominated by party conventions; these are the authorities who examine and certify or license and appoint more than 80 per cent. of the teachers. Is this a reasonable manner of securing public officers qualified for duties so delicate and important as those of teachers in public schools? Is it a method which would be likely to secure the most competent service of any kind? There is, indeed, an examination now, but the examination and certifying board is appointed by political officers or named by a party convention. Is a party caucus generally intent upon competence in the candidates whom it nominates? But as the old English Judge said to the horse-thief: "You are to be hung not because you have stolen a horse, but that horses may not be stolen," so the spoils system should be abolished, not because fitness is never considered by it but because fitness is not its object.

RUGGED GRANDEUR.

Glorious Views in the Sierras; the Alps of America.

The long ridges of the Sierras, stretching through California south-east from Mount Shasta to the Table Mountains, have been called the American Alps on account of their grandeur and beauty. The whole range is sharply indented, forming numerous passes, all lofty, the average height being not less than 11,000 feet. The scenery of all these passes



A PASS IN THE SIERRAS.

is of the wildest and grandest description. Lofty peaks, laden with snow, rising abruptly, are seen, and again chains of glacier lakes; streams dashing down from beetling bluffs, made the picture. Glorious views suddenly open over masses of rock like a sea frozen magically into stone or gray and ashy plains.

The glaciers, which move irresistibly down the mountain, are the makers of the passes. Grinding their course on, they wear away a path which man uses for his own needs. All who have occasion to cross the mountains, even the animals, have to use these passes, since on account of the height any other way would be impracticable. Bears and wild sheep in their journeys employ the same passes as do men. Here and there, in the midst of the passes, vegetation flourishes luxuriantly, with the wild rose, aster and poppy. Delicate ferns bloom about the rocks and, with groups of most fragrant flowers, combine somewhat to relieve the too great severity of the mountains.

How French Girls Are Educated.

The French maiden is educated after a very different plan from that which governs the American girl's instruction. She enters at 5 years the school, where she remains for six, ten, or twelve years, until her education is finished. The schools open in September and continue until August, with no vacation except a few days at Christmas and Easter, and no Saturday holidays. Under this system the teachers thoroughly understand their pupils, and lay out for them a course of study in which there is gradual and constant development, but no hurrying or cramming for promotion into higher schools or colleges.

The word "preface," used in the beginning of books, was originally a word of welcome to a meal, and was equivalent to "Much good may it do you."

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

"HAVE a seat, sir," are the last kind words heard by a New York murderer about to be checked off.

CANNOT some reliable astronomer focus his telescope on the meteoric revolution of Col. Garza?

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Italy claims to have the sandals worn by Nero, the tyrant. Do they fit, Marguerite?

UNDERCLOTHING made of wood fiber is coming into use. That joke of the wooden overcoat will soon lose its point.

EMERSON said, "Hitch your wagon to a star," but any theater manager could tell him that it isn't every star that will draw.

Of course Padewski won't cut his hair. He remembers that Samson could not bring down the house till his locks grew long again.

ALL efforts to introduce English barnyards into this country should be discouraged. Remember how much we have suffered from English sparrows.

We speak of the inconstant moon, but the moon goes on its way exactly as it has gone from time immemorial. It never breaks out in moon spots.

ABELLE, the name of the Frenchman killed by an American at Cannes, is the French word for bee. He seems to have been buzzing around the wrong hive.

It is pleasing to note, by a floating item, that a successful street-sweeper has been invented by a woman. That is, it is pleasing unless those long-trained dresses are referred to.

The bones of a Minnesota man are slowly becoming soft, elastic, and pliable like india rubber. Kindly nature is probably trying to meet the demand for a reliable foot-ball player.

It is a peculiarly saddening thought that those war-worn veterans, Gen. Beauregard and Early, may be driven in their old age to the necessity of following some honest calling in order to earn a living.

THERE are a great many mean fathers and mothers in the world, although it is generally believed that they are revered. More fathers than mothers are mean, though; every one must admit that.

A boy employed as interpreter at Castle Garden speaks five languages and is paid only \$3 a week. Truly doth the proverb say that while silence is golden speech is only silver—and fractional silver at that.

A CHICAGO architect has planned for a publishing company a building which will look like a huge book. The resemblance will be increased by the fact that the building will contain not less than fifteen stories.

THERE is a girl in Buffalo with a mania for killing cats who has slaughtered as many as 200 felines in three days. At least so the Buffalo papers say, but it sounds like a clever device for attracting settlers to the town.

A MAN who is doing the starvation act at a dime museum in the East is said to be also drawing \$6 a week from a labor union because of his being on a strike. If he can keep this up as a steady thing his fortune is made.

The general tenor of the interviews in the New York press seems to indicate that Ward McAllister's latest social classification has put him in a scrape, "don't you know, do you understand, don't see, catch the point?"

A BALD-HEADED man has two humiliations in life: one when he first notices that he is becoming bald, and another when he finds out that his baldness has crept back so far that people can see it when his hat is on his head.

"HANGED higher than Haman" is no longer an appropriate quotation in New York papers. Cannot some brilliant editor in that State evolve something about Ajax defying the lightning? Something sharp and catchy. See?

A MASSACHUSETTS legislator is pawing the ambient because smoking is not suppressed by the strong arm of the law. Some people can make themselves more obnoxious by fuming than others can by puffing a black pipe or the odoriferous "tufur."

If Columbus, or some other bold mariner, had never discovered America the rest of the world would have been in a sad plight. Russia is now making the brass for her cartridges and her best works of art—from Lake Superior copper and Virginia zinc.

A Swiss savant has discovered a plan of drying milk to a powder in such a way that all its original qualities will be restored by a little water. The water is quite generally used in this country, but the drying process has not been thoroughly perfected.

In the event of a bicycle race between Belva Lockwood and the Minnesota cryptogram fiend, money can be found in Colorado to back the former. Of course both must appear in red, white and blue tights, but the lady would wave the American flag while Ignatius Donnelly was attempt-

ing to manipulate a pitchfork loaded with alfalfa. The national colors would get there first. They are not green.

WEALTH with its comforts, sanitary appliances, and medical attendance does not promote longevity. The average age at which a poor man dies is 70; the average life of the rich man is 45. Those who work live longer than those who play; those who want live longer than those who have everything.

THE recent intemperate sermon of Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, suggests that one topic for debate in the clerical congress to be held during the World's Fair might properly be: "Is it justifiable for a clergyman to use epithets in the pulpit which he would not dare employ in the street or at a purely secular meeting."

THE State of Kentucky is having trouble with its new constitution. It required just thirty years for the old commonwealth to get rid of the antiquated structure of slave times which answered to the name of constitution, and to procure a modern fundamental law, carefully revised up to date. After its adoption by the people, the convention inserted a number of new provisions. Now the Court of Appeals has decided that, as the people voted on the original measure only, all the post-election clauses are nugatory. The decision will produce a bountiful harvest for the lawyers.

It is hard to get anything like justice for the public or the injured in the case of a prison keeper convicted of brutality; but the committee that investigated the horrors of the Dannemora Prison in New York, have come pretty near it. They do not recommend the punishment or removal of the keeper found guilty of torturing helpless convicts in the most barbarous fashion, but they do recommend that he be required hereafter to refrain from using profane language. This will be a distinct gain. Convicts may hereafter be tortured by this man; but they will at least escape his pernicious example—provided, of course, that the recommendation of the committee is carried out.

VERITY, we live and learn. If there has been any point on which it was assumed that the public was thoroughly and accurately informed, it was the superiority in villainess and injuriousness of the cigarette to all other forms of tobacco or methods of using the weed. Now comes an investigation committee of the Massachusetts Legislature with scientific testimony galore that if smoking is to be indulged in at all, it cannot be indulged in in any less dangerous or harmful manner than in smoking cigarettes. The cigarette contains, the testimony shows, a very small quantity of tobacco, and this, instead of being as we all have been taught to believe, of the cheapest and vilest sort, is really of a much better quality than is ordinarily sold for smoking purposes. If the opponents of the deadly cigarette purpose to contest the case, they should come forward with their testimony at once.

It is one of the quaint and grotesque incidents of eager frontier life to put imposing names on small things. Shaving shops are "hair-dressing parlors." Halls seating a few hundred people are "opera houses." Two hundred people are "an immense audience." A little private high school is a "college." James Bryce tells in the American Commonwealth that Prof. Johnson and wife were in Pacific wilds "a great university." University extension has already suffered from eagerness and "enterprise" of local ambition. What might be a sound and beneficial mode of widening scholarship and promoting profound study in present peril of being seriously injured. That which in England and in original quarters in the United States is imbued with the highest learning and stands for university culture outside university walls among those prepared for it by thorough college course, is in danger of becoming in this section matter for laughter and gibe. University extension courses should be conducted by only university professors. They should be under strict and honest guardianship by university faculties. They should be in substance outside university walls courses pursued inside university walls. No method could be devised more effectually to destroy possible benefits of university extension than for eager and enterprising high school grade "scholarship" to go into the business of giving university extension lectures.

A Cat and Dog Story. Here is a very charming cat and dog story, for the truth and accuracy of which the proud inhabitants of the Swiss village where it occurred recently are one and all ready to vouch. A troublesome cat in the village had been doomed to a watery death, and the children of the owner had been told off to take it in a sack to the river Aar and there to drown it. The house dog accompanied the party to the execution, which was carried out according to parental instructions. But, much to the surprise of the inmates, a short time after the cat and dog, both soaking wet, reappeared together at their owner's door. The dog on seeing that the sack containing the cat was thrown into the river, jumped after it, seized it with his teeth, dragged it to the bank, tore it with his teeth and restored his friend, the cat, to life and liberty. It goes without saying that the death warrant of the cat was destroyed after that marvelous escape.

FELONS AND FREEMEN.

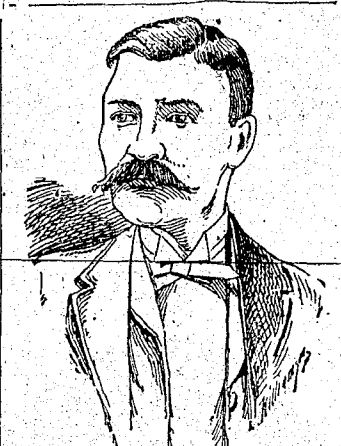
THEIR STRIFE IN THE TENNESSEE COAL MINES.

Origin of the Troubles in the Mountains—Convicts Forced to Abandon Work—The Governor's Duplicity—Prospects of Armed Hostilities.

A Serious Situation. The trouble between the Tennessee miners and the convict laborers in the mines of the Tennessee Coal Company and in the Knoxville Iron Company's mine at Briceville is not yet ended, and hostilities may break out afresh any day. The history of the dispute is well understood at the seat of disaffection, but the public at large has but a slight conception of the questions at issue.

One night last July a party of three hundred miners went to the Tennessee Coal Company's mine, where the work was being done by convicts, and demanded that the latter be taken away. The guards, being few in number and unable to offer resistance, removed the convicts from Briceville to Coal Creek, and officers of the company called upon the State for aid, which was granted. A few days later an armed and organized body of miners, at least a thousand strong, assembled at Coal Creek and marched in a column to Briceville, five miles distant. The militia was summoned, and a committee demanded its surrender. As resistance was out of the question, Colonel Seyler, in command of the militia, agreed to withdraw and take the convicts to Knoxville. After convicts and militia

in Tennessee, and the people are by no means peacefully inclined when they consider that their rights have been infringed. The miners are for the most part a sober, industrious and law-abiding set of men. Work in the mines is the only means of subsistence for entire communities. The labor of the convicts has had an exceedingly hurtful effect upon them.



EUGENE MERRILL, LEADER OF THE MINERS.

It has tended to lessen wages, to impair the morale of the community and to destroy that emulation or esprit de corps that is so essential to general prosperity. Free labor has been unable to compete with convict labor, and as a result the people have been growing poorer year by year. They have also lost that respect for



BRICEVILLE.

had started on the train, the miners proceeded to the mines of the Knoxville Iron Company, in which convicts had been employed for fourteen years. The guards there marched out with 125 convicts, who in turn were sent to Knoxville. Governor Buchanan, being informed of the situation, sent ten companies, some of them artillery armed with Gatling guns, to the scene of the disturbance. A committee of miners visited the Governor, but could get no satisfaction from him. There was great excitement among the miners and violence was threatened.

The Government that is essential in every community, for they can see in the Government not a protector of their interests but their oppressor. They may be rude in appearance, uncouth in dress, and illiterate, but the instincts of justice are as strong in their breasts as they are in the breasts of others more favorably situated. They are quick to see injustice and to feel oppression, and are as ready to resent and resist them as people in the higher walks of life.

There are many personal and family feuds in the section that have several times resulted in bloodshed. The Sutton-Barnard feud several years ago attracted widespread attention. Originating in a trivial difference of opinion, it grew to great proportions, and resulted in the violent death of five persons and the permanent maiming of several others.

The authorities of the State as well as the coal companies will find that they have undertaken no easy job in the endeavor to compel the miners of this district to submit to the competition of convict labor. It is a question of existence with the majority. They have but one means of livelihood—mining—and the attempt to deprive them of this and to compel them to work side by side with convicts of every grade will be resisted to the uttermost. The men are hardy and determined, and, if rendered desperate, will offer a resistance that will require more than the force of the State to overcome.



SOME OF THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN GUARDS.

GEN. GREEN E. RAUM, Commissioner of Pensions—The Bureau Investigation.

The administration of the Pension Bureau is at present the subject of investigation by a special committee of the House of Representatives. As the Bureau distributes about \$150,000,000 annually in pensions, its methods are a subject of vast concern to the American public. That an investigation is ordered does not necessarily accuse the Commissioner of mismanagement, much less corrupt methods of administration.

Green E. Raum was born in Illinois in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and removed to Kansas in 1856. The next year he returned to his native State. Raum fought in the Union army, and rose from the rank of major to that of brigadier general. In 1866 he was nominated to Congress, in which he served one term. From 1876 to 1883 he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He then settled at Washington as a lawyer, and practiced until his appointment by President Harrison to his present office.

FREE AT LAST. End of One of America's Most Celebrated Divorce Cases.

Judge Thomas, of Deadwood, S. D., has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. James C. Blaine, Jr., with custody of her child.

Also \$1,000 to pay expenses of suit and \$100 a month as permanent alimony. This is the end of what has been, perhaps, the most celebrated case that ever came up in an American divorce court—celebrated not only because of the wrongs suffered but from the prominence of all the persons concerned.

Among the weavers employed in a Biddeford (Me.) cotton mill is a woman who stands six feet three inches in her stocking feet and is large and strong in proportion. She is more than a match for any man about the mill, either in boxing or wrestling.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Hail an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Promise of a New Year. The lesson for Sunday, March 13, may be found in Ezekiel 36: 25-38.

INTRODUCTION. Ezekiel has been aptly called the Dante of the prophetic group, as Isaiah was the Milton. He speaks strong, plain words; he calls for what is, righteousness. Certainly his voice is needed in this dainty, soft-speaking age. There are a host of people abroad who will be offended at the stern, outspoken language of this prophet. They do not see anything but sentiment in Solomon's ardent appeals of love, and Isaiah's nobility, on the other hand, is harsh, and his ideas coarse and provincial. The divine truth of the Songs of Solomon and of the prophecy of Ezekiel is not in their hearts, hence they are offended. When they see God with the rapture of divine affection, and see sin with the hate of heaven, then they will read aright, and not till then.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. Then, Hebrew and, Ezekiel has been speaking of God sanctifying his name by his mercies to a captive people. It is the midst of the great captivity. Ezekiel prophesied from the river Chebar in Babylonia, at least half of his writings being after the event (chapters 25-48), the early years of the fifth century before Christ. Sprinkle or scatter. Of dust. Job 18: 19, a downy "pour." Of those who force out of this a reference to baptism, which means, primarily, self-dedications rather than divine cleansing, we have only to suggest a word of caution, lest they be found guilty of the sin of John 6: 70, cutting the word with a pen-knife; only in this case it is clipping to fit a preconceived notion. Clean. Used three times in this verse. Root meaning: bright, clean, pure. Applied to unalloyed gold. Ex. 25: used twice here, is akin to clean, in the preceding verse, in its significance. First meaning: Bright, fresh, hence renewed, restored. 1 Sam. 11: 14 "renew the kingdom"; Isa. 61: 4 "repair the waste cities." Spirit. Originally breath (ruach). Statutes. From the root to cut or grave; hence, prescribed, appointed. "Judgments. Root: to set up or decide."

My people. Literally, ye shall be to me for a people, and I shall be to you for a God.

Save you from all your uncleanness. See. "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." (Matt. 1: 21.) The name Jesus is from the verb save, used here. Call for the corn, or call to the corn. The word means to summon, to increase. From the root meaning much or many. Revision: Douay; multiply. Multiply. Identical word rendered increase in verse before. Increase. Literally, fruit; from the verb to sprout. Approach. Root: to push, hence to approach.

Not good. In the sense of not profitable, unhappy. Loathe. A mimetic term, meaning to nauseate. Iniquities; i. e., perverseness, from to bend or twist. Abominations. Referring, especially to idolatry.

Holy flock, i. e., flock of things consecrated, the offerings in the temple. Revision. Better, appointed. Blessings. That I am the Lord, Hebrew. That I, the Lord, three words, so wherever this familiar expression occurs.

Not for your sakes. A proposition meaning either for the sake of or because of. It is perhaps used here in the latter or causal sense. Your own ways. Thus emphasizing this latter significance. There was nothing in their own ways to cause this mercy.

Thus said the Lord God. The cause is all—cause you to dwell in the cities. Rejoice and dwell. Cause the cities to be inhabited. Hebrew: Settle the cities.

It may desolate. Literally, it was a desolation, i. e., the name the passer by gave it; opposite of to be filled or worked. This land that was desolate. Hebrew: This land, the desolate—Eden. Signifying delight. Fenced, i. e., fortified and strong.

I the Lord. Emphatic. Build or have built. (Revision and Douay). The ruined places. Or ruins. That was desolate. Desolations (one word). I the Lord have spoken, and I will do it. The Lord have spoken and I will do it.

Inquired of. From the verb to tread or beat out to search. Douay: In this shall the house of Israel find me. With men as a flock. Hebrew: Like a flock of men (Douay).

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. Ye shall be clean. Not sinless but devoted, clean given. "Blessed," says the one hundred and nineteenth psalm, "are the undefiled in the way." Read the Margin, the sincere. That is, the clean-hearted, clean-hearted. That heart is clean that has swept out the rubbish of self and enthroned God within. And so it is not our sinlessness that we are seeking but full trust in Christ's sinlessness; not our perfection but complete surrender to God's perfection. Cleanliness is consecration. I thank my brother for the suggestion, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," is spoken not so much to the worldlings as to Christians. Place the kingdom uppermost in all you say, and as a result, cleanliness—God give it to us!

Then the heathen that are left around about you shall know. We have God's promise for it that the heathen shall yet be convinced that the Lord is God. When shall he be? It shall be when the people of God give "I saw my Master face to face" to be glorified among themselves. I am anxious to see the heathen converted. God is more anxious to see me converted. When I give him my heart then he gives me the heathen. "Be ashamed and confounded for your own ways, O house of Israel." You and I are looking for a great awakening among the nations and the heathen round about. Do you know where it will begin? Right here in your heart and mine. "For the kingdom of God is within you."

I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them God cares. Whatever dullness and apathy we see among men, there is none of it with the Father in heaven. He infinitely desires our betterment and works for it to the limit of righteous efficiency. When David said "I saw my Master face to face" he was glorified among himself. I am anxious to see the heathen converted. God is more anxious to see me converted. When I give him my heart then he gives me the heathen. "Be ashamed and confounded for your own ways, O house of Israel." You and I are looking for a great awakening among the nations and the heathen round about. Do you know where it will begin? Right here in your heart and mine. "For the kingdom of God is within you."

Next Lesson—"God's Word the One Rule of Faith and Practice," 2 Tim. 3: 14-17; 4: 1-4.

THE AMERICAN BISON.

Successful Effort to Domesticate the Buffalo in Nebraska.

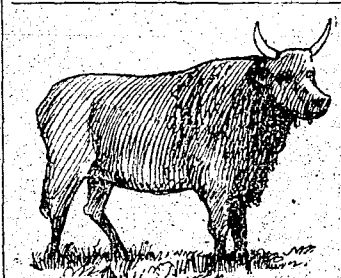
It is only a few years since vast herds of bison roamed over the plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, feeding on the grass and brushwood. The tread of their hoofs was heard for miles as the rolling of distant thunder, and the dust caused by their motion rose as a typhoon in the desert. But man's desire of gain and his insensate cruelty have changed all this. The noble and inoffensive animals have been almost exterminated, and of the millions that once roamed masters of the prairies, only a few, a very few, remain. First came the Indian who lived upon the bison and dressed in his shaggy skin. Then came the white man, anxious for pelts and



THE BUFFALO IN A WILD STATE.

pelts, and before the assaults of both the bison was killed by hundreds of thousands, and his bones left to whiten the plains. Then came the civilized savage, known as the tourist, who shot down the noble animals for the sport their death afforded. Vast herds were stampeded, and they rushed away only to plunge down precipices to death.

It is pleasurable to turn from this disgusting spectacle to the efforts of Mr. Jones, of Nebraska, to domesticate the bison. Several years ago he began to breed the animals in cap-



CROSS-BRED DOMESTICATED BUFFALO.

tivity, and he has demonstrated that the domesticated animal is one-third larger than when wild. The result of crossing the animal with domestic cattle is satisfactory, and as the meat is the finest in the world and the hide of much importance, the commercial advantage resulting is great, and the prospect of preserving the bison is reassuring.

PATHOS IN A COURT ROOM.

The Touching Illustration of Children's Affection in a Pleading Trial.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does anyone claim you?" asked the magistrate. "Ah! my good sir," said she, "I have no longer friends; my father and mother are dead; I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir, what can he do for me?"

"The court must send you to the house of correction."

"Here I am, sister—here I am! do not fear! cried a childish voice from the other end of the court, and at the same instant a little boy with a lovely countenance started forth from amid the crowd and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, and brother of this little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim my sister, Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had not, but now I have. Don't be afraid, James!"

"Oh, how good you are, Lucille!"

"Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate; "the court is disposed to do all it can for your sister. But you must give me some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago," continued the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself: I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brushmaker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the boulevard and was taken up."

"What I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place, where I am lodged, fed and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who for Lucille and teach her needlework. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection. —London Daily Telegraph.

The Champion Grape-Vine.

Portugal is said to have the honor of possessing the largest grape-vine in the world. It is growing at Oys in that kingdom, and must be a prolific old patriarch if it be true as represented that it has been bearing since 1802, a period of nearly ninety years. Its largest yield was in 1864, when 165 gallons of wine was made from its produce.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Nearly Half a Million Pupils Cost the State \$5,689,436.31. A Remarkable Marriage at Jackson—Isabella County Indians Fool the Speculators.

From Far and Near. CORNELIUS DOHERTY, the late indeterminate sentence prisoner at Jackson, has been discharged.

Mrs. CHRIS HEWMAN of Bay City was terribly burned, pan of boiling oilment which she was preparing being overturned.

BARBARA GUNDERMAN, of South Bend, Indiana, is visiting a large number of Michigan towns looking for a 13-year-old sister.

A COUPLE of trappers at Hubbard Junction, Macomb County, are said to have killed seventy deer this winter, besides several hundred otter, marten, and beaver.

L. HILLICKER was seriously wounded at Owadale by a bolt which was hurled from a saw and hit him in the face, tearing away his cheek bone and breaking his jaw and collar bone.

CADILLAC kids, "co-eds," too, must be home before 8 p. m. They don't use a warning bell, but, blow a big, ugly, screeching steam whistle that has none of the poetry of the old curfew bell.

FITZGERALD BROS. of the Dry Dock Iron Works at Port Huron, have purchased 200 feet frontage on St. Clair River and will begin to erect a large building as soon as the weather is favorable.

Dr. E. S. KIMMAGE, prison physician, reports all the convicts at Jackson recovered from the attacks of grippe. There has not been a death among the 300 odd who were at one time or another down with the disease.

It is suspected that J. D. S. Hanson, former prosecutor, and J. E. McCure, who have purchased and consolidated two Hart papers, are in this action arranging the preliminaries for booming the paper. Fred Russell, of Hart, for Congress.

A MOST remarkable marriage took place in Jackson, William H. Plumb, aged 21, was married to Mrs. Amanda Bentley, aged 61, of Grand Rapids. There is no record connected with the match, as it was a business matter and brought about to perfect the heirship to valuable property in Canada.

SOME of the not-so-competent Indians of Isabella County, although unable to sell their lands, have been selling their timber in one big lump. Uncle Sam does not sanction this, and F. V. Worden, special Government timber agent, is on the ground, and the purchasers will be out what they have put in, for the not-so-competent noble red will never pay white man back.

THE following interesting statistics are taken from the Superintendent of Public Instruction's tabulation of the annual reports of the officers of the 5,399 whole and 1,821 fractional school districts in Michigan for 1891. These reports show the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 20 years to be 665,391; between the ages of 5 and 14 years, 286,664; between 5 and 20 years, that attended school during the year, 445,893; between the ages of 8 and 14 years that attended, 345,033; number of non-resident pupils, 16,083; number of teachers during the year, 10,087; number of qualified teachers, 1,109,633; number of volumes added to district libraries during the year, 36,892; whole number of volumes in district libraries, 719,243; number of stone school houses, 71; brick, 1,277; frame, 5,884; log, 404; number of pupils that can be accommodated, 564,556; value of school property, \$14,534,203; bonded indebtedness of districts, \$1,767,159.86; total indebtedness, \$1,953,556.69; amount of school taxes, \$1,087,777; number of qualified male teachers employed, 3,488; females, 12,621. Financial statement—Money on hand Sept. 1, 1890, \$1,097,705.04; received from one-half tax, \$633,432.09; from primary school interest fund, \$875,018.00; from non-resident taxes, \$1,087,777; from district taxes for all purposes, \$3,438,939.74; from loans, \$304,434.31; from all other sources, \$350,467.44; total resources for the year, \$6,082,350.40. Expenditures—Male teachers, \$392,951.74; female teachers, \$2,481,728.49; heating and repairs, \$805,350.35; library books and care of libraries, \$6,338.38; principal of indebtedness, \$304,574.77; interest on loans, \$1,041,114.43; for all other purposes, \$1,090,359.23; total, \$6,683,436.31. Amount on hand at close of year, \$1,118,940.29.

THERE is, still good sleighing up Cadillac way.

INGHAM COUNTY people are agitating the local option question.

GEORGE WILSON, of Alpena, for stealing Dr. Dunlap's valuable brood mare and getting caught at it, will spend five years at hard work in Jackson Prison.

JOHN McDEMICK, a farmer living near Blackman Station, Saginaw County, disputed the right of way of the railroad company and drove along the track. Both of his horses were killed, but he will recover.

INVESTIGATION is going on as to the practicability of railroad from Cadillac to Hammond's Bay by way of Grayling and the Oscqueo River route. Such a road would open one of the best lumber districts in the State.

A SCHOOL district near Lapeer has had but two weeks of school since Christmas. A teacher had been engaged, but it was found that a carriage, which was no good in Lapeer County, and nobody seemed to be willing to undertake the job.

A COUPLE of 13-year-old boys, constructed on the plan of the young Lansing desperado, began shooting at their teacher's desk in a school building, endeavoring to demolish the school, which was vacated by those present in short order. The school board settled the matter by compelling the boys to pay \$15 damages.

In the Sebewing Coal Co.'s mine, two Poles named Valenski were getting ready to start when a cartridge, which was imbedded in the coal, was prematurely discharged. Felix Valenski was terribly lacerated and cannot recover, and the other received serious though not fatal injuries.

The fishing business at West Bay City is very quiet. The catch small, but the predictions are that as soon as the current caused by the thaws begins to flow more swiftly, the catches will be considerably increased. Preparations are now being made in anticipation of the long open season.

COX, WHITNEY JOSEPH, for a half century a resident of Lansing, died, aged 80. He was one of the very few prominent characters in Michigan politics during the ante-bellum period who survived to the century's last decade.

THE North Dakota Millers' Association keep an agent at London, England, who places flour at the best possible prices for all the members. The Michigan State Millers' Association desires to enter the combination and receive like benefits. The N. D. M. A. ask that the Michigan association take stock to the extent of \$25 a member, and if this is done the London agent will handle the Michigan brands as well as the North Dakota.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republicans made large gains in the municipal elections in New York last Tuesday.

Hillsdale county electors voted for or against the saloon on Monday, with a majority against of 2,000.

Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, will undoubtedly be the Republican nominee for Governor and should he run, will be elected by 20,000 plurality.

"A Free coinage bill means suicide for the party," says Congressman Harter. The gentleman from Ohio is making himself ridiculous, a corpse can't commit suicide.

Hon. C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, has been renominated by the Democratic convention at Cheboygan as a candidate for circuit judge in that, the 33d judicial circuit.

The Georgia Alliance leaders advise their voters "not to desert the Democracy, but to work out reforms inside the party". The separate party movement is to be confined to Republican states, of course.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that 50 out of the 753 manufacturers of that city came during the first year of the new tariff law. That city and its people certainly have reason to bless the protective policy.

The people of the State, by a sentiment seldom manifested, with great unanimity have voted to put none but Republican Supervisors of Elections on guard in New York State for this Presidential year.—N. Y. Press.

The error in the wording of The Press Tariff Picture on Sunday conveyed the idea that the exports of breadstuffs from the United States in January, 1892, were \$6,718,586. The correct rendering is January, 1891. Our breadstuffs exports for last January were \$80,147,281.—N. Y. Press.

The old free trade theory, "you cannot sell unless you buy" is thoroughly disproved by the statistics of our foreign trade under the McKinley law. Take last January. In that month we bought dutiable goods of foreigners to the amount of only \$62,720,000. On the other hand, we sold to foreigners merchandise worth \$100,138,000.

Under the new census, Missouri will have fifteen instead of fourteen Congressmen. The legislature of that state is now holding an extra session, and it is proposed to so gerrymander the state that the Republicans will have the new member, while the Democrats will take a mortgage on the other fourteen. Missouri must have a David Bargar Hill.—Blade.

Reciprocity wins, as the following facts clearly show: In 1890, during the five months ending December 31st, the exports of the United States to Porto Rico amounted in value to \$309,473. In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, our exports to that country amounted in value to \$273,690. This increase of \$35,783, or 41 per cent, in these exports was caused solely by the reciprocity clauses of the new tariff law. All honor to James G. Blaine, to whose efforts was due the insertion of these provisions in the measure!—Blade.

The exports from the United Kingdom for the month of November were \$11,250,000 less than for the same month in 1890. But the exports of merchandise from the United States in November were \$21,115,573 greater than a year ago. For eleven months the decrease in British exports has been \$72,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. But the exports from the United States have increased in the same period over \$80,000,000. Such is the baneful effect of the McKinley act!—Philadelphia Press.

An ingenious correspondent of the New York Tribune has found Hill's prototype in ancient history. He was one Hannan, whose record is so impartially set forth in the book of Esther. Like Hill, this Hannan was very ambitious and not at all scrupulous as to the methods he used to advance his own interests. Like Hill he seemed to be very successful in all he attempted to do, until as he supposed, he was just about to grasp the great prize for which he had been planning and plotting, when the tide turned. The galloves which he had built 50 cubits high for his enemy stretched forth its long and growsome arm to welcome him. Will history repeat itself? Will the Chicago convention, which Hill is trying to manipulate to the destruction of Cleveland, throttle him instead.—Det. Journal.

Mr. Harter has appealed to the Grand Army posts all over the country to exert their influence against the free silver bill, on the ground that it will cut down the pensions of every veteran enjoying one. This is most true. The passage of the Bland bill would cause the silver dollar to become the standard of values, instead of the gold dollar, as at present. Every dollar then would have only 70 per cent of the purchasing power of a dollar at the present time. Are the old pensioners each ready to sacrifice three-tenths of the meager pittance he now receives?—Blade.

The Democratic proposal to put binding twine on the free list is on a par with the free wool and free silver policy of the Democracy. The binding twine industry is one that consumes 10,000 tons of Northwestern hemp each year, and pays more than \$2,000,000 to American labor. We used to pay foreigners 17 cents per lb. for twine. Now we pay Americans 72 cents. Even if you should add the present duty to the price it would make a difference of only a cent per acre of wheat to the Western farmer. Free binding twine would result in our paying Glasgow manufacturers their old tribute. Probably that is why the Democrats want it.—N. Y. Press.

The victory for the McKinley tariff act, in the United States supreme court, is much more comprehensive in its scope and effect than appeared from the meagre dispatches of yesterday afternoon. The law was attacked on three grounds: That the omission of the tobacco rebate clause in the enrollment was fatal; that the reciprocity clause conferred law-making powers upon the executive, and that the sugar bounty was not warranted by any powers conferred upon congress. The first objection was too trifling for serious consideration and the two great features of reciprocity retaliation and bounty encouragement of home production were affirmed. "McKinleyism" is standing the test well. The courts believe in it and the people believe in it.—Det. Journal.

Our readers will bear witness that The Press has never uttered a word of pleasure over the miseries and misfortunes of workmen abroad. We have dealt with the logic of facts as presented, and it is in this sense that we call attention to the news that several thousand men are to be thrown out of employment in Wales, because the manufacturers of tin plate, who have been supplying the American market, find that under the McKinley law, Americans are gradually learning to supply themselves. The McKinley tariff is making the United States industrially independent of Welsh tin plate, just as a protective policy has already made this country independent in nearly every other line of industry. That is the moral thought by closing of Welsh tin plate factories.—N. Y. Press.

Cheapness is a favorite word with those free trade attorneys always so profuse with promptness which they have never yet been able to redeem. While they have so persistently repeated the promise that foreign trade would insure cheapness in everything that voters need to buy. They have been careful to withhold the fact that concurrently there would be no escape from corresponding cheapness in what voters have to sell. As a large majority of these have nothing to sell except their services—either of muscle, or skill or mind—cheapness for them means lower wages, reduced salaries—in short, less money with which to purchase the comforts and necessities of life.—American Economist.

Congressman Weadock, of this congressional district, in an interview with a Chicago reporter claimed he had not told a lie for thirty years. Now it is well known that it is not two years since he was stumping this district making speeches in which he lied with other calamity waiting orators in lying about the McKinley bill. All who heard his speech in this city, now know he lied about the bill, for not a single charge he made has been substantiated. If he was honest in what he said and believed he was telling the truth, it only goes to show how easy it is to be mistaken. However, we do not believe that a man with his intelligence could believe such statements as he made.—Cheboygan Tribune.

"If wealth belongs to him who makes it," as the platform of the new political party declares, then Powderly, Donnelly, Polk, Simpson, et al omne genus, are not entitled to much, for no one has ever intimated that they have added anything to the country's wealth for a dozen years past. "Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery!" it again declares, but it would puzzle the crowd that has lived off of industry so long to demonstrate an equivalent returned. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat," asserts the same platform, but its architects and builders show no indication of fasting. Such "laborers" as they are and have been, since they commenced to make their living off of labor, not by labor, may be useful in dashing off high-sounding, catchy phrases, but they prove their claim to no wealth by making it.—Det. Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, '92.

Senator Gorman is credited with having organized a new scheme, having for its object the capture of the Presidency by the democrats. It being apparent that in a square fight between the republican and democratic parties the chances of success are largely in favor of the republican party, the democratic bosses have been outgunning their brains to hatch-up some underhanded method of aiding their party. Mr. Gorman has found that method, or thinks he has. The scheme is to give the electoral votes of four or five of the Northwestern States to the people's party, which would according to the calculations made, throw the election of President into the House and of Vice President into the Senate, giving the democrats the President and the republicans the Vice President. The details of the scheme are very shrewd—this exposure may cause a change in them—the intention being to keep the whole thing in the hands of a few men, sworn to secrecy, in each of the States selected until election day. The usual process of selecting democratic electors is to be gone through with, in order to blind the republicans; but on election day the democratic tickets are to contain only the names of the electors of the people's party. This is a nice little scheme to capture the votes of the republican members of the Farmer's Alliance for the democratic party, but now that it has become known it is not probable that many republicans will be caught.

Three thousand men and women, having influence, direct and indirect, with probably one million voters, enrolled in the ranks of the various labor organizations of the country, or controlled by the newspapers with which many of them are or have been connected, are anxiously waiting to see whether democratic parsimony is to keep their lives and health in the danger to which they are now exposed by refusing to provide for a new Government Printing office building. The three thousand men and women are the employees compelled to risk their health and lives in the present building in order to earn a livelihood for themselves and families.

Representatives of more than 300 of the lumber firms in the United States met here this week to protest against the passage of the bill placing lumber on the free list. A resolution was unanimously adopted reciting that the lumber industry is the largest single industry in America, employing more than any other; that owing to the peculiar interests of the lumber industry the formation of trusts, combines and other organizations injurious to the consumers are not possible; that, to-day the American tariff is the only protection which the country has against absolute ruin; that, this tariff, if removed, would mean the success of Canadian interests, and the price of Canadian stumpage would be increased, not lowered, and the import duties now part of the revenue of this country would be lost; that, the question therefore, is whether the lumber resources of Canada shall be developed, or the lumber interests of this country, particularly of the Southern and Pacific coast section, be protected; that, in view of these considerations this convention earnestly and respectfully protests against the passage by Congress of any legislation looking to the removal of duty on imported lumber.

The democrats of the House are having a hard time getting their free trade machine to work. The three bills placing respectively wool, binding twine and cotton-ties and cotton bagging on the free list, which were reported to the House early in the week, were to have been called up this week but the sickness of Mr. Springer, who was to have made the opening speech for free wool, made a change necessary, and it is now stated that Mr. McMillin, who like Mr. Mills, is opposed to the Homeopathic method of attacking the McKinley tariff law, which is stronger than ever since its approval by the Supreme Court, will, by the irony of fate, make the first speech in favor of what he is known to be at heart opposed to. Odd isn't it?

The republicans have not fully determined what part they will take, next Monday, when the House is to vote upon the resolution reported from the committee on Rules naming March 22, 23, and 24 for the consideration of the Bland free coinage bill. Two propositions are under consideration. One to vote solidly against the resolution and the other not to vote at all. The anti-silver democrats are confident that if they will do the first the resolution will be defeated, which would kill the free coinage bill for the present. No caucus has been held nor will be, and it is regarded as certain that a few republicans, less than ten, will, in any event, vote for the resolution, because of their favoring free coinage.

Just one year from to-day a republican will be inaugurated President of the United States. Mark the prediction.

It is expected at the White House that the President will return to-morrow from his vacation.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.

The greatest Republican victory of Tuesday's elections of Supervisors was in Dutchess county. Last year, when the Democrats held the Bond by 18 to 6, they dared any crime, misdemeanor, contempt and fraud, except murder, to steal a dead Republican's seat in the State Senate. They succeeded by means which caused Justice Cullen, a Democratic jurist, to declare Governor Bill, Secretary of State Rice and Isaac H. Maynard, purloiners of returns of the Dutchess county vote on State Senator. The people have rebuked the robbers by giving the Republicans 16 to 7 members of the new Board of Supervisors.—New York Press.

A rampant free trade paper says: "In order to develop the mining of tin and the manufacture of tin-plate in this country, a prohibitory tariff was put on foreign tin, which had the immediate effect of adding 50 per cent to cost of tinware sold in the United States." Such barefaced solid lies as this are written and published every day, when the fact stares the free trade editor in the face that he can step out of his sanctum any time of the day and buy tinware just as cheaply as he did a year ago. Then where is the 50 per cent addition to the cost of tinware? It is not even in the free trade editor's imagination. He does not even imagine such an increase in cost. He deliberately falsifies and impudently asks the people to believe such stuff, contrary to their every day experience. Perhaps they will be guided by lies and perhaps by their own experience and common sense. This year's election will tell.—Detroit Tribune.

The Dutchess County Supervisors who cooked up the spurious Mylod certificate are bearing from the people. Not long ago one of them, Mr. Knapp, was ousted from the directory of a Poughkeepsie bank because his associate directors believed that if he couldn't count votes honestly he was making a similar mistake in counting money. Thursday Supervisor or Lewis Germond, of the town of Washington, was refused renomination because of his activity in the Senate steal, and the honest Democrats of the town endorse the Republican nominee. Turn all the rascals out!—New York Mail and Express.

In the State the first result of the great Democratic victory of the autumn was the Hill-Tamany theft of the Senate, and to that the Cleveland followers made no opposition, but, on the contrary, acquiesced in and by some of its leaders, commended it. This is true also of the notorious alliance of Tammany Hall with the liquor interest. In the view of intelligent Democrats it is still an open question whether the Democratic party is mastered by the worst tendencies in politics; whether it is represented by honest and reputable citizens or by a horde of plunderers and corruptionists, the foes of honest money and of honest administration. So far as the independent vote is concerned, it seems to be pretty clear that the Democratic hold upon it is relaxing, and all the more that many independent voters, we think, were grievously misled in New York last autumn.—Harper's Weekly.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

IT IS THE VERDICT

OF THE PEOPLE,

THAT OUR

LINE OF SPRING GOODS

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need

---of---

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

Gent's. Furnishing Goods,

TO CALL AND

Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so doing. No trouble to show Goods.

H. JOSEPH,

GRAYLING, MICH.

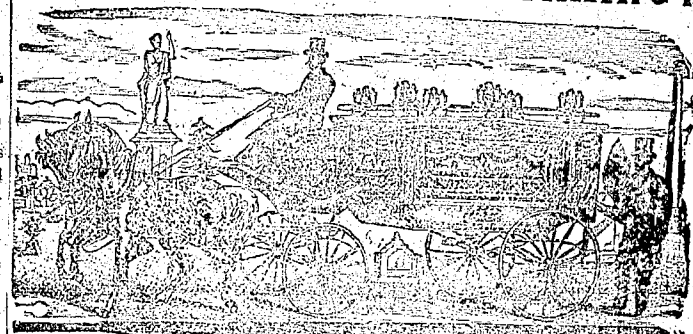
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, 92
O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Children's ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21/91, ff

A. CROSS.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and 50 other Popular Ballads, in book form, size of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for

ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

6500 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MINN & CO., 25 BROADWAY, New York.

Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America.

Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Substantially illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Address MINN & CO., Publishers, 25 Broadway, New York.

(Feb. 1892.)

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds,

Interest on all deposits compounded semi-annually.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia

at the office of the Newspaper and

Printers Association, 100 N. 2nd St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1932.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post meeting, Saturday evening.
Blank receipts for sale at this office.
Everybody compliments our band.
Full Cream Cheese, at the store of S. H. & Co.
H. Joseph visited Lewiston, last Thursday.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters for 3 cents a piece.
Branch county went "dry" by a majority of 893.
Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.
F. H. Osborne, of Frederic, was in town last Thursday.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.
Phil Mosher, of Clito, has been in town for the past week.
Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

A 60 pound wildcat was caught in a trap near Cadillac, last week.
Fig Jam, something new. Try it, at Claggett & Pringle's.
The W. R. C. will meet at their hall at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.
Phil Mosher, who formerly lived here, has moved back to Grayling.
Selling, Hanson & Co. have just received a new invoice of Hats.

C. O. McCullough, of the Commercial House, was south part of the week.
Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.
Charles Ortner, of Bath, killed a large snake in his door yard last week.

I will sell milk at my house for five cents a quart. THOS. BEIRNSON.
For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.
Revised returns show that Coldwater has gone "dry" by a majority of 883.

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys' stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringle's.
A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters.
Two thoroughbred Shorthorns for sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this office.

One Silver Spoon given away with every pound of Coffee, at the store of S. H. & Co.
A. H. Wisner, of Cheney, has notice of the allowance of his pension, long delayed.
Selling, Hanson & Co. say that they have the best quality of Laces, at lowest prices.

Dan Dunn's notorious resort at Seney was destroyed by fire Monday night last.
M. Johnson has sold his farm in the south-east part of this township, to F. Ostrander.
White Goods, Embroideries and Black Satens at low figures, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Wildcats and bears are altogether too plentiful about St. Charles, to suit the timorous.
M. O. Atwood, of South Branch, has been granted a pension of \$12.00 per month.
Laura E. Sands, widow of a soldier, wants to be postmistress at Belleville, near Detroit.

Matthew A. McHern, of Indian River, is the new county agent of Cheboygan county.
May Flower Flour, is again in the market, and can be purchased at the store of S. H. & Co.
J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, is in Oakland County, combining business with pleasure.

John Rogers, vagrant, was let go on suspended sentence, by Justice Woodburn, yesterday.
The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at Claggett and Pringle's.
Joseph Moody, vagrant, was let go Tuesday, on suspended sentence, by Justice Woodburn.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.
Frank Sherman, drubk, fined \$2.00 and cost by Justice Woodburn, yesterday. He paid.
Have you seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson and Masters?

Grayling Lodge, 356, F. & A. M. holds its regular communication this Thursday evening.
If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.
F. L. Barker came down from Twin Lakes last Wednesday evening and returned Thursday evening.

Selling, Hanson & Co. started their mill last night for the season, night and day, their orders compelling it a month earlier than expected.
Union services still continue at the M. E. church, every evening.
A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Prices lower than ever.

There were seventeen applicants for license to teach in this county, at the examination last Saturday.
Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.
West Bay City health officers are afraid that diphtheria and scarlet fever will turn out epidemically.

Hon. Jas. Van Kleek, of Bay City, was in town on legal business, Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.
Alpena has at last got genuine magnetic sulphur water and people are moving out of that end of town.
J. J. Cornely, of Roscommon, formerly of Grayling, was in town last week, and made us a pleasant call.

Benton Harbor G. A. R. men built a house for a destitute widow last week, doing all the work themselves.
H. Bauman, formerly book-keeper for Blodgett & Byrnes, at headquarters camp, was in the city last week, visiting old friends.
Mrs. W. F. Benkelman arrived home from her eastern visit, Saturday. The "kids" say the Prof. is even more pleasant than usual in school.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch township, Crawford county, was a flying visitor to the village Tuesday. He looks fine.—*Mto Mail*.
Wonder what the attraction is at Whipple's camp, that brings friend Jackson, of Grayling, down so often.—*Ros. News*.
The town of Rose, Klackang and Cumming have each voted \$1,000 for an extension of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena road.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their store jam full of new goods. Bargains in every department. Prices lower than ever.
Mrs. Charles Brinkman, of Bay City, is the welcome guest of Mrs. E. F. Richards, and welcomed here by many friends.
Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Children's Hats. All the latest styles.

Two engines, near Vanderbilt, Monday, tried the experiment of passing on the same track. It was a woful failure. No lives lost.
For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.
A new Swedish Republican newspaper is to shine in Manistee under the name of Jupiter. August Johnson is to be its editor.

Do not forget that Selling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.
Bay County farmers will experiment with sugar beets. If they are successful a factory with a daily capacity of 200 tons will be erected.
An old soldier of Leetsville was not allowed to join a church because he would not lay aside his G. A. R. badge and quit the organization.

The discharge of a steel worker at F. Wheeler & Co.'s ship yard, West Bay City, one day last week, caused 250 operatives to walk out.
Ann Arbor G. A. R. men are making extensive preparations for the encampment to be held in April. Most of the necessary money has been raised.
Dan T. Cutting, formerly with the Alpena Pioneer, has accepted a position as city editor of the Echo. Cutting is a bright and well known man of that town.

It does one good to talk with the farmers as Spring approaches. Nearly all are getting ready for increased work this year and anticipate a prosperous season.
Most of the machinery for Lewis Sands' planing mill at Lake City has arrived and the frame is up for the mill. After April 1st the saw mill will run night and day.
Miss Damek, teacher of the primary department in our village school, treated her scholars to a sleighride this afternoon, which the little ones enjoyed hugely.—*Ros. News*.

There will be Union Services next Sunday, at the Presbyterian church in the forenoon, and the Methodist church in the evening. All are invited to attend.
Mr. Jamison, who is engaged with Messrs. Hanson and Michelson in the St. Ignace mill deal was in town this week in consultation with them regarding the business.
John Clark, a Roscommon mill hand, jumped from a sleigh with a sharp ax in his hand. He slipped and fell, burying the blade in his arm and completely severing the muscles.

We call our readers' attention to the announcement in another column, of our combination offer whereby our readers can secure the HOME MAGAZINE of Washington, D. C., a whole year for a mere nominal sum in connection with a year's subscription to this paper. It will pay you to look into the matter.

I. H. Richardson, of Ball was in town, Tuesday. He has been wrestling with rheumatism and la-grippe, a good part of the winter, but will be on deck this Spring in more ways than one.
Miss Maggie Cameron, of Frederic, who has been spending the past few months with her sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, of the Commercial House, returned to her home Tuesday evening.
Rumor says that one of our lumber jobbers has gone up the financial spout, to the tune of \$5,000 or more, due for supplies and labor. Fraud is strongly hinted. We await developments.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringle's, headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes, for the season of ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Prices rock-bottom.
There were 17 cars loaded with potatoes standing on the side track here Tuesday. These represented probably between 8,000 and 9,000 bushels of potatoes, and about \$1,350.—*Oscego Co. Herald*.
Mrs. Justina Heinzmann, of Bay City, who became insane with joy over receiving a pension some time ago, has now also become blind. She went to the front with her husband during the war, acting as nurse.

A good newspaper cannot be made without good advertisers. What is of more general concern is the broad fact that a good town cannot be made these days without a good newspaper. It costs money to make a good town. It costs money to make a good newspaper.—*Eno*.
B. F. Sherman is moving back on his farm in Maple Forest.
It is now merchant Kelley, instead of Osborne, the change being made Monday morning.

The Gaylord Band is to give another concert and Ball at the Town Hall, Friday evening March 25th. As this is a farewell party for our esteemed citizen E. H. Osborne, we hope to see a large attendance.
Amos Steinhauser left Wednesday for Manistee.
No idle men here and plenty of work for more. RESIDENT.

SHORTHAND, Young men and women, learn shorthand at home during leisure hours. The PERIN system, acquired for practical work in TWO TO THREE MONTHS. No shading, no position, connective vowels. Successfully taught by mail. Send for circulars and FREE trial lesson, to PERIN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Detroit, Mich.

Notice of Caucus.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Grove township, that a Caucus for the nomination of Township Officers, will be held at the Township School House, on Saturday, the 10th day of March, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M.
LEON J. STEPHAN, TR. CLERK.

Notice of Registration.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Grove township, Crawford county, that the Board of Registration will be held at the Clerk's office, near Stephen's bridge, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1932, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
LEON J. STEPHAN, TR. CLERK.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending March 6, '32.
Carroll, Mrs. J. Hughes, Mrs. Andy Fisher, E. J. Smith, Miss Mary Nilson, John 2
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised'.
J. M. JONES, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Pever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or so pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Strength and Health.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. They act directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.
Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tressott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "luncheon of bones". Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

First Democratic Gun.
Our democratic brethren fired "the first gun" Monday evening, by the introduction of "Our own Boy," Hon. J. Maurice Finn, now of Ishpeming. It was a small caliber gun, so far as political argument goes, but everybody likes Finn, personally, and that popularity, with the Grayling Cornet Band, who discoursed a number of fine pieces of music, on the street, brought out a good sized audience.

At 8:40, J. K. Wright, chairman of the county committee, stated briefly the object of the meeting to be the formation of a Tariff Reform Club, of all those who endorsed ex-President Cleveland's last message to Congress, (he did not mention his subsequent silver letter), and introduced the speaker, Mr. Finn rattled round the tariff question for half an hour endeavoring to show that as American labor received 25 per cent. more than foreign labor a tariff of an average of 25 per cent. should be all that this government ought to require. We imagine his idea would be a horizontal reduction a-la Morrison. The speaker acknowledged it an intricate subject and dropped it to talk of silver, for which he advocates free and unlimited coinage. The Club formation was undoubtedly slim, but may grow.

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Amos Steinhauser left Wednesday for Manistee.
No idle men here and plenty of work for more. RESIDENT.

SHORTHAND, Young men and women, learn shorthand at home during leisure hours. The PERIN system, acquired for practical work in TWO TO THREE MONTHS. No shading, no position, connective vowels. Successfully taught by mail. Send for circulars and FREE trial lesson, to PERIN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Detroit, Mich.

Notice of Caucus.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Grove township, that a Caucus for the nomination of Township Officers, will be held at the Township School House, on Saturday, the 10th day of March, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M.
LEON J. STEPHAN, TR. CLERK.

Notice of Registration.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Grove township, Crawford county, that the Board of Registration will be held at the Clerk's office, near Stephen's bridge, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1932, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
LEON J. STEPHAN, TR. CLERK.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending March 6, '32.
Carroll, Mrs. J. Hughes, Mrs. Andy Fisher, E. J. Smith, Miss Mary Nilson, John 2
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised'.
J. M. JONES, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Pever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or so pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Strength and Health.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. They act directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.
Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tressott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "luncheon of bones". Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.
I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.
Yours Respectfully,
D. B. CONNER.

Notice.
E. M. Roffer, has some desirable Lots on Pomperaug Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being Agents for the same will give price &c. Wm. WOODBURN.

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DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES, It will Pay you to Call and see me, AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
L. FOURNIER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

The Christian Union \$3 a year

Do you know The Christian Union? We have made a special and exclusive arrangement to send to each of our mail subscribers a copy of this crisp and popular Family Paper, by way of introduction. Let us tell you about it in advance. Only a hint or two—the way to know it is to read it every week.

The "Outlook" is a week's world-history. It's a woman's paper—helpful, entertaining, suggestive in all home matters. Each issue is made up on the issues of the week. The best writer to be found gives his best thought on each vital topic. Sermons by America's foremost preachers. Sunday reading for people of every faith. Pictures nearly every week—not for art's sake, but to make clear the text. Railways and Pleasure Resorts of America. Ex-President R. B. Hayes says: "The Christian Union is a paper of progress. Its ideas, spirit, and aims are excellent. It is helpful, generous, effective."

By special arrangement we offer to extend your subscription to this paper for one year, and send The Christian Union one year to a new subscriber, for the very low combination price named above. No other paper in town is able to make this offer. Don't miss this opportunity to secure two papers that you want, at so low a price. Address this office.

BEST WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL. \$1.00 PER YEAR. ESTABLISHED AT CHICAGO, IN 1841. \$1.00 PER YEAR.

THE FARM, ORCHARD AND FIRESIDE. DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND CORRECT INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, VETERINARY, DAIRY, HORTICULTURE, ENTOMOLOGY, POULTRY, BEES, GARDEN AND LAWN, SCIENCE, MARKETS.

A Family Journal for two generations, the acknowledged favorite, at the fireside of every household. The Household Department, carefully prepared and illustrated delights the ladies. Its Miscellaneous, Puzzles, and Young Folks' corner it to the young members of the family. Filled with Practical Illustrations and Concise, Timely Topics of General Interest.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

\$1.00. \$1.00. \$1.00.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, The Best and Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the World. EIGHT PAGES AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT Every Week in the Year for Only \$1.

This is the Farmers' Market and Business Paper. It gives the latest and most extended reports of the Live Stock, Grain, Provision and other markets, of any paper published in the interest of the farmer. We will send it from now until January 1st, 1933, for FREE. AGENTS WANTED. GIBBONS BROTHERS, 40 and 42 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

First National Bank of Detroit, Mich. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: F. W. PALMER, President, F. W. HAYES, Vice-President, W. B. MILLER, Cashier, J. A. H. BLACK, J. S. PINCKNEY, W. B. PRESTON, W. R. BENTLEY, S. D. CUMMINGS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments. FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNTS satisfactory terms will be given on application. FOREIGN EXCHANGE Bought and Sold in large or small amounts. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT For Travelers. Correspondence solicited. F. W. HAYES, Vice Pres't.

MONEY

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money



Plain enough—the way to a clear complexion, free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots, and roughness. Purify your blood, and you have it. With pure, rich blood, an active liver, good appetite and digestion, the hue of health follows. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives you all of them. It is the blood-purifier. There's no lack of them, but there's none like this. It's guaranteed to accomplish all that's claimed for it. In all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood, it benefits or cures, or the money is refunded. With an ordinary medicine, it couldn't be done. But this isn't an ordinary medicine.

It is the **cheapest blood-purifier** sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? The "Discovery" acts equally well all the year round.

Common Soap
Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP
DOES NOT.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is pleasant to take. This drug is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it. Buy one today. LANE'S Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

"Why Are You Sick?"
"I know precisely how you feel; it is that nervous, irritable feeling you get when you try to read a little, your head aches. Isn't that so? I know it. Oh, bother the doctor! Get a bottle of LANE'S Compound and take it faithfully, as I have done. I've been troubled with this thing myself, but am never troubled now. Do as I tell you, my friend."

Prudent women who best understand their ailments find in the Compound a remedy for all their distressing ills. It removes at once those pains, aches, and weaknesses, brightens the spirits, restores digestion, and invigorates the system.

All druggists sell it. Buy one today. LANE'S Compound is an INFALLIBLE remedy for all the above ailments. It is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. This book contains full and complete information on all the above ailments. It is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

COENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at 5¢ per Bottle. 6 for 50¢. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

PILES
ANALGESIC ointment is an INFALLIBLE cure for PILES. It is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$100 a month and expenses. No experience necessary. Write to STONE & WELLS, Madison, Wis.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.
RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. This polish cleans, brightens, and polishes all stoves, ranges, and grates. It is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. This polish cleans, brightens, and polishes all stoves, ranges, and grates. It is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Suggestions in the Matter of Laying a Tile Drain—An Adjustable Gate—When Horsehoes Refuse Their Food—General Live Stock and Dairy Notes.

How to Lay a Tile Drain.



In constructing a tile drain a good outlet is the first thing to see to; then go to the lowest point to be drained. Here set another stake in such a way that a level (use a long one) to be more accurate in sighting will set perfectly level. Then by sighting to the outlet stake you have a water-mark. By measuring from this to the ground on both stakes and taking the difference you have the fall between the two places. Now measure the distance between the two stakes and see how the fall compares with the distance. Nothing less than two inches to 100 feet will answer, and the more the better. In digging the trench, if there is no water to show the fall, drive stakes in pairs, one on each side every few rods, so that by laying a straight-edge on top perfectly level and measuring to the bottom of the ditch the fall can be obtained. The trenches should be as deep as possible, for the deeper they go the larger surface is drained, as the tile will drain twenty to a hundred feet on each side, according to the soil and fall. Drains are usually dug from three to four feet deep, but drain even if you cannot go deeper than eighteen inches. In digging throw the top soil on one side and the poor on the other, so as to put it back as before. If the bottom is quicksand do not delay laying the tile, but lay and cover immediately, beginning at the outlet and making connections with the back drains as you go along. All of these connections should be made so as to bring the flow of water in as near a parallel course as possible, so as not to obstruct the current. As quick a way as any to make these connections is to saw a hole in a tile of the main to correspond to the meeting of the branch, which will have to be sawed off on a slant to make allowance for the angle. In this way the joint is as tight as the ends, while still, etc., do not wash in. In covering be careful not to displace the joints so as to let in the dirt. It is a good plan to cover these joints with tarred paper or sods before filling and then trample some fine soil on both sides with the feet so as not to displace the tile. If the soil is of a quicksand nature put some of the top soil around and over the tile for a few inches, and then any of it will answer. Fill to within six or eight inches of the top and then with a plow backfurrow together. At the end of a chain, or where it draws the water from an open ditch sink a barrel, running the tile into the same at about the center. This will prevent the tile from filling up and the dirt dropping into the barrel, which can be cleaned out as often as necessary. These barrels should be provided with covers and sufficiently covered in the fall to prevent freezing during the winter. If boards are to be used, horsehoes will answer as well as any, and there are very few soils in which a board would not be held by keeping the board from settling unevenly. Try more tile drains and there will be less cry of hard times.—Market Gardener.

Adjustable Gate.

Here is an attachment that can be used on any hinged gate, by means of which the gate may be raised to swing over snowdrifts or other obstructions; also to let small stock run under, writes L. A. Greely in Farm and Home. The hook part of the hinges are screwed into a 3x4 scantling instead of into the post; this scantling is loosely clasped against the post by means of two staples made of half inch round iron; the ends of the staples go through the post and are secured by nuts. A pin through the scantling and resting on top of the lower staple, holds the gate at any desired height. This attachment will be found to be almost invaluable to a large number of farmers, and will save a great deal of annoyance.

Points About Mowmen Lands.

I would not have mowmen put in a cellar nor go to the expense of a shed to cover it. I would not have a shed floor, for cattle cannot stand in comfort on one any better than a bare-footed man. I save all the urine and keep it by itself in a cistern. I would not spread a load of manure on a larger surface than two rods square and consider it the right thing to haul out manure in winter as fast as made and spread it then. If left in heaps, the work is retarded in the spring by having to wait for the ground to thaw out where the heaps were. The best and in the long run the cheapest floor, for a cow stable is stone flagging laid in cement. Fifty years will see it still in good condition while spruce plank will break and leak in four. I pump the urine into the stable and have some ninety hogheads to apply in the spring and use ten hogheads per acre on meadow land. It increases the yield four fold the first year it is applied. I have not seen the benefit I expected from top-dressing meadows with manure, and would prefer plowing it in for a crop of grain. In the days when plaster was extensively used in this country, there was a saying "that it made rich parents and poor children," and I think it does also apply to the present day when commercial fertilizers are being so extensively used. Barnyard manure, and plenty of it, is the only thing that will leave the land in good condition for those who come after me. I use plenty of cow and horse manure.

When Horse Refuse Their Food.

Loss of appetite may be caused by overwork or too little exercise, fault with the food, faulty general management, soreness about the mouth or disease of the teeth. When refusal to eat is due to continued overfeeding, short rations for a day or two is all that is required. Food that is not eaten within a reasonable time should be promptly removed from the manger and the next feed correspondingly reduced. Give animal no more than he will eat up clean. It often happens that food is refused for no apparent reason, the animal at the same time becoming thin and weak. In such cases "condimental" foods are useful, not because of any superior nutritive value, but because they do rouse the appetite. The following formula is recommended for the greater number of cases: Ground or crushed oats and corn meal, of each five pounds, oil meal one-fourth of a pound, common table salt two ounces. If the animal seems to need a tonic it is troubled with intestinal worms, mix with each ration as above given, a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian, and a small teaspoonful of the dried sulphate of iron. If the animal then refuses the ration a little starvation is all that will be required to cause him to take it, the dislike ceasing as soon as the animal has once been persuaded to partake of the mixture.

Fall Calves.

The fall calf has as much potential profitableness as has the spring calf, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. But to make it actual, more and better care is required. The most critical part of the animal's life is the first six months. During this period, the spring calf has pasture and favorable weather, but the fall calf has neither and must therefore have better care. My fall calves are generally supposed to be two years old when they are only eighteen months. To make them profitable, they must have extra care, which gives them increased value. I give them full milk until they are a week old. Then I change gradually to skim milk. After two weeks of age as good a calf can be reared upon skim milk as from whole milk, provided something is added to take the place of cream. For this nothing is better than oil meal, boiled, to thin jelly. Persons not accustomed to its use are more likely to use too much than too little of it.

Dairy Produce for England.

In speaking of dairy produce for England, the London News says: Twenty-one million pounds sterling were paid last year to Continental countries for dairy produce alone. The butter and margarine imported weighed over 3,000,000 hundredweight, and the cheese nearly 2,000,000. The immense quantities will probably continue to be imported until inland freight charges become reduced. At present it is cheaper to send packages to London from Belgium than from many parts of Yorkshire.

The Hornless Cow.

I am of the opinion that in ten years from now, or perhaps less, a herd of cattle with horns will be as hard to find as a herd of moose has been in the past. The practice of dehorning is growing in favor, and I have not to find a man who has dehorned a herd who is not pleased with the results.—Waldo F. Brown.

Live Stock and Dairy Notes.

ONE item with cattle is that they will consume much roughness to an advantage.

It is only where pasture is very cheap that it will pay to keep a cow solely for the calf.

A good cow, properly cared for, should bring a good calf every year, without injury.

In winter, even if the sun is shining, it is not a good plan to compel cattle to stand in cold mud.

So long as the farmer tries to compete with the ranchman, he will realize but little profit with cattle.

Corn meal, linseed meal and bran, with good hay, makes one of the best rations for milk that can be given.

CATTLE that are kept thrifty during the winter can be made to gain very rapidly after grass gets a good start.

By having the calves come in the fall, two summers and one winter feeding can be secured before marketing.

MAKE yourself "solid" with every living creature on the farm. Clubbing a bull or kicking a cow will have an opposite tendency.

Somebody asked us not long since how to prevent a horse from pawing in the stall. We set it stated that tying a piece of carpet around the foot to prevent the noise will stop the habit in some cases.

THE more thought and care a farmer gives to live stock—cattle particularly—the better his general farming is pretty sure to be. Horses are sometimes petted and given extra care by poor and shiftless farmers, but such farmers rarely take much pains with cows.

If the tongue of the horse is put over the bit, get a piece of thin sheet iron about two and a half inches wide and five inches long with the ends rounded and the edges filed smooth. Drill two small holes at each end in the center and fasten the bit. Draw the bit well up in the mouth, and this piece of iron will prevent the horse getting the tongue over the bit.

THE POULTRY YARD

About Breeding.

We read in poultry papers frequently the advice "to not breed in and in," says an experienced raiser of fowls. A certain amount of in and in breeding among our fowls is really necessary to establish certain prominent, and desirable characteristics. To this end the breeder wants to turn his attention, giving it to the best plan for in and in breeding.

THE best plan for in and in breeding is to take the strongest and most vigorous cockerels possessing the qualities you wish, to endure and cross him with the yearling hens favored largely with the same qualities. Or if you have a fine old male, cross him with his best daughters, and follow this plan out through all your live stock breeding. We know of a thoughtful old farmer who followed this course in breeding for eggs and says that after a few years his hens that were half as large again as his original stock and all splendid layers of large eggs. He killed off all the hens that laid small eggs and saved only those that laid large ones, and these qualities were inherited by their progeny.

Notes on Poultry.

CONSTANT employment will keep hens out of mischief.

RAISE as many chickens as possible, and as early as possible. They represent so much money.

TURKEYS are good green food for the fowls in winter, and a late sown crop will be large enough by fall to be stored for winter use.

RUIN to corn is a most excellent thing to feed poultry, and it is far superior to wood charcoal, which, however, has a wonderful effect in promoting the health of the fowls.

A LEONARD can roost high, but a Brahman can not. The better plan is to have all the roosts low, and they should also be level, none higher than the others. The best roost is made of a 2x4 inch scantling, broad side up, with the sharp edges planed off.

ON the management of poultry it is much easier to keep them in good health than to let disease get the start of them and then attempt to cure them. For this reason it is necessary or rather important to use all ordinary precautions to maintain good health rather than run the risk of disease.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

A Question About Bread.

I have made bread thousands of times and make it a great many times every year, writes Emma P. Ewing, but I seldom mix a batch of dough without discovering something

connected with the subject of bread-making of which I had no previous knowledge; consequently, I am not prepared yet to answer with a complete certainty a question that is often put to me:

"Does dough rise better in the daytime than it does at night?"

Most plants, perhaps all, struggle for light and grow more vigorously when they obtain it. Is there any reason why the yeast plant should differ from other plants in this respect? I know of none. And, although only a few hours are necessary for the growth and development of the yeast plant, will it not be healthier and more vigorous and perform its functions better if its brief existence takes place under the most favorable conditions? And are not light and pure air more conducive to such conditions than darkness and impure air?

I believe dough rises better and makes a finer-flavored and more nutritious bread when mixed by daylight than it does when mixed at night. So believing, I shall continue to mix dough and make bread by daylight, although it is contrary to general usage, until it is scientifically demonstrated that my belief is incorrect.

SEED CAKES.—One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful each of soda and salt and two teaspoonfuls of caraway seed. Rub the butter and flour together, then add the sugar, caraway seed and salt, stir until well mixed. Dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water and stir into the milk. Mix all together, roll rather thin and bake in a quick oven. You can omit the caraway seed and use a half cupful of coconut.

Vanilla Cake.—Whites of six eggs, one and one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

"Do you really think," the reporter asked, "any man can get his money's worth out of a cigar he pays a quarter for?"

"In my opinion," said the clerk, "it depends largely upon the imagination of the man. For my part, I think the domestic every bit as good as the imported cigar, and there is no domestic cigar of the ordinary size, four and one-half inches, made that is worth \$100 a thousand at wholesale. You can get from the manufacturer the best cigar made, and just as good as anybody could want to smoke, for about \$45 a thousand. To make a thousand will require fourteen pounds of Havana, the best of which in the market can be had at \$1.40 per pound. Connecticut wrappers will cost \$5 more; boxes, \$2; stamping, \$1; making, \$12; packing, \$1; stamps, \$3; rent 50 cents. That's about \$45. The very best cigar, Connecticut wrapper and Havana filler, will not cost more than \$60."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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Most plants, perhaps all, struggle for light and grow more vigorously when they obtain it. Is there any reason why the yeast plant should differ from other plants in this respect? I know of none. And, although only a few hours are necessary for the growth and development of the yeast plant, will it not be healthier and more vigorous and perform its functions better if its brief existence takes place under the most favorable conditions? And are not light and pure air more conducive to such conditions than darkness and impure air?

I believe dough rises better and makes a finer-flavored and more nutritious bread when mixed by daylight than it does when mixed at night. So believing, I shall continue to mix dough and make bread by daylight, although it is contrary to general usage, until it is scientifically demonstrated that my belief is incorrect.

SEED CAKES.—One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful each of soda and salt and two teaspoonfuls of caraway seed. Rub the butter and flour together, then add the sugar, caraway seed and salt, stir until well mixed. Dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water and stir into the milk. Mix all together, roll rather thin and bake in a quick oven. You can omit the caraway seed and use a half cupful of coconut.

Vanilla Cake.—Whites of six eggs, one and one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

"Do you really think," the reporter asked, "any man can get his money's worth out of a cigar he pays a quarter for?"

"In my opinion," said the clerk, "it depends largely upon the imagination of the man. For my part, I think the domestic every bit as good as the imported cigar, and there is no domestic cigar of the ordinary size, four and one-half inches, made that is worth \$100 a thousand at wholesale. You can get from the manufacturer the best cigar made, and just as good as anybody could want to smoke, for about \$45 a thousand. To make a thousand will require fourteen pounds of Havana, the best of which in the market can be had at \$1.40 per pound. Connecticut wrappers will cost \$5 more; boxes, \$2; stamping, \$1; making, \$12; packing, \$1; stamps, \$3; rent 50 cents. That's about \$45. The very best cigar, Connecticut wrapper and Havana filler, will not cost more than \$60."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wrenched Out of Shape.

Joint enlarged and distorted by rheumatism are among the penalties for allowing this obstinate malady to gain full headway. Always is dangerous from its liability to attack the vital—especially the spine. Rheumatism attacks the joints in building more clearly asserted its supremacy to the ordinary remedies for this malady than its power to expel the rheumatic virus completely from the blood. It is safe, too, to be certain, verum, and makes no pretensions to cure. The efficacy of the Bitters of the Circulation is also conspicuously shown where the poison of rheumatism infects the vital fluid, or where it is contained in the blood. Constipation, dyspepsia, "la grippe," kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility are also moved by it. The convalescing and the aged and infirm derive much benefit from its use.

THERE is no other way of obtaining light and intelligence but by the labor of attention.—Malebranche.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors recommended it as a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by that means failed to cure it. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only catarrh cure in the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and breaks up the catarrh. It cures all cases of catarrh of the bladder, prostate gland, and urethra. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

THE first happiness of a man is not to sin at all; the second is to be sensible and sorry for his sin.—St. Chrysostom.

CRAGG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will send, postpaid, for 20 Dimelectric Soap wrappers and ten cents, any volume of "Dimelectric Soap" (best authority) or 25 novels, about 200 pages. Send 1 cent stamp for catalogue.

Our eyes were better the stars could give us more light.

RECENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, and a certain curative for Colds.

THE deepest grief known is that which sin has made between man and God.

BEECHAM'S PILLS take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family. 25 cents a box.

If work is growth, the world is full of people who are very small.

Ten Thousand Men Wanted.

Men who desire work can get it in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The early spring. During the past season, owing to the large crops and scarcity of help, farmers were unable to thresh their wheat and do the regular fall plowing.

Thrashing machines have been running in various parts of the valley all winter, and hundreds of acres of grain still remain unharvested.

To plow and seed the fields in the spring of 1892 will require the labor of at least 100 men in addition to present help.

The sons of farmers in the over-crowded East should consider this opportunity to get work and pay their expenses while investigating the character of the finest agricultural sections of America. Many of the well-to-do farmers of the Valley began life there as laborers or renters.

The land is moist, seeded and harvested cultivation requires an army of men. The soil is easily worked, and farmers wish to put in large crops.

Write to John Birkholm, Grand Forks, N. D.; Jacob Lough, Fargo, N. D.; H. W. Davidson, North Dakota; or F. L. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for particulars.

Rad sets in the mouth or an unpleasant breath, when resulting from Catarrh, can be overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years, are made free by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dripping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in each issue of a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding. The soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a single printed advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each advertisement in each issue from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

SAVE YOURSELVES, COUGHS! HALL'S HONEY or BROMIDE and TARTARUM BROMIDE and COUGH SYRUP. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

FOR Coughs and Throat troubles use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly.—C. F. Felt, Miami, Ohio.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES

RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, NEURALGIA.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.

OPION Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pain, no cure. Write to DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

If you have Malaria, Piles, Sick Headache, or any other ailment, write to us. If your food does not assimilate, or if you are suffering from any other ailment, write to us. We will cure these troubles. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 30 Park Place, N. Y.

Tut's Tiny Pills

Will cure these troubles. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 30 Park Place, N. Y.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Hall, Green, Mo., writes: "My weight was 350 pounds, now it is 100. I have lost 250 pounds. I am happy and healthy. Write to me for particulars. Address, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo."

PENSIONERS—Due all SOLDIERS' Pensions. Write for particulars. Address, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

DENSION JOHN W. MOHR'S, D. C. Successor to J. W. MOHR'S. Address, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

FAT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

THE VAST SUM REQUIRED FOR PENSIONS.

A Mischievous Boy Causes a Fatal Wreck—Crash of a Colorado Conductor—The Deadly Car Stove Explodes—An Old Hero of Barbary Days.

Put Off a Train to Die.

At Orem, Utah, a fatal accident occurred under temporary aberration of mind under the influence of morphine, boarded the train without a ticket, and the conductor took him off in a raving mad storm. He wandered about unconscious for two days, and was found buried in a snow bank. Both of his hands and one foot will have to be amputated. He is now lying at the point of death.

LAST SLAVE IMPORTER DEAD.

Captain Timothy Meagher, a veteran Mobile steamboatman, is dead, aged seventy-nine years. He imported the last cargo of slaves brought to the United States. In 1861 he brought over 100 negroes, and expelled them into a canal, 100 miles up stream. The thirty negroes that fell to his share he settled in a suburb of Mobile, where they and their descendants have remained. They have never associated with other negroes, but are partially civilized, still use the native language, and are ruled by a queen of their own choosing.

YAST SUM FOR PENSIONS.

One Hundred and Thirty-four Million Required for Next Year's Disbursements. The pension appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, appropriates \$134,330,000, being \$12,330,431 less than the estimate, and \$8,970,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The number of pensioners on the rolls has increased from 245,756 in 1879 to 876,100 in 1891, and the amount disbursed on account of pensions has increased from \$23,493,742 in 1879 to \$124,415,561 in 1891.

YAST WRECK.

A Mischievous Boy Responsible for a Disastrous Crash-Up.

Indianapolis Accommodation No. 4 on the Big Four Road ran into the rear end of a freight train on the Coal City siding. The engineer escaped with a few bruises, but Fireman Lash was fatally injured. Charles Taylor, a mischievous boy, was arrested, charged with breaking the switch lock and causing the wreck. None of the passengers were hurt.

EVERY PASSENGER WAS INJURED.

Occupants of a Santa Fe Car Mangled by Explosion.

At Archeson, Texas, a Santa Fe train had just passed Kilmer, Kan., when the car bearing apparatus in the smoking car exploded with fearful force. Conductor Lamon and fifteen passengers were buried in the debris in the front end of the car. Every person in the train was injured, but only two of them seriously.

MESSINGER MURDER INSANE.

A New Addition for the Victim of Train Robber Perry.

McInerney, the express messenger, who was shot by Oliver Perry, the train robber, at Lyons, N. Y., is reported insane. His mother is also in a dangerous condition from the effects of the shock, and she has not been told of her son's condition, fearing she might die of heart disease, with which she suffers.

Fifty Thousand for a School.

The decisions just handed down by the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law, and the Dingley law as to the classification of worsted and woolen goods under the tariff, will have a marked effect upon the labor of the United States Board of General Appraisers. The decisions will dispose of over fifty thousand cases now pending before the board, on appeal by importers from the rulings of the Collectors under these two laws.

O'Donnell a Candidate.

Representative James O'Donnell, of Michigan, has declared himself a candidate for Governor. He says he will not go into the convention with a view to being elected, but if nominated will make a vigorous campaign, and some of his friends in Washington, says a dispatch, confidently expect that he will be the standard-bearer of his party. Mr. O'Donnell has been in Congress four times and served as a member of the Appropriations and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Will Not Recognize Negro Post.

At New Orleans, the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, G. A. R. met in annual session Tuesday night. The order of observing Commander-in-Chief Palmer's order to admit the colored members and recognize the colored posts, was considered and debated at length. The department decided by an almost unanimous vote to disregard Capt. Palmer's order and take the consequences, wherever they may be.

Buried Under the Debris.

Five men have been missing from Lookport, N. Y., since the recent accident in the Niagara Falls hydraulic tunnel, and their bodies are supposed to be under the debris. One of them is Charles Degees, a negro, and the others are said to be Italians and Hungarians. It will be several days before the part where the bodies of the five workmen are supposed to be buried is reached.

Five Passengers Injured.

In Hutchinson, Kan., as a street car on Main street was crossing the Rock Island Railroad, it was struck by a passing train and almost demolished. The five passengers in the street car were more or less injured, but none of them seriously. Driver Garrison received injuries which will prove fatal. Blame is attached to the driver of the street car.

Disagreement in a Libel Suit.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., the trial of ex-Chief of Police Allen's suit against the Chattanooga Times for libel, resulting in conviction and fine for acquittal. The alleged offense was the criticism of Allen's official actions, and \$20,000 damages was asked, \$10,000 each on three counts.

Chandler Again Captured.

Ralph H. Chandler, the absconding Cashier of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from Detroit, was captured again in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, after being turned loose by the Mexican police.

Object to Teetotality.

The Gananyauk Teetotal Board of Trade has forwarded to Otto an energetic protest against the ratification by the National Congress of the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, the paper being signed by nine-tenths of the importers and exporters of the republic.

Palmer's Friends Jubilant.

Senator Palmer's Springfield friends are enthusiastic over his speech, as it places him squarely before the country as a Republican candidate, and hereafter they will work for him without reference to the candidacy of Cleveland, so says a dispatch from Springfield.

WANT A WESTERN MAN.

The New York Herald Figures Out Democratic Presidential Chances.

The New York Herald presents a table showing the Presidential preferences of the Democracy in the various States. The table shows that the mass of the Democracy is loyal to the West for a President, and lead them to victory. The figures are: Ill., 286; Cleveland, 205; Western man, 350. Mr. Cleveland seems to be the choice of fifteen States—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Twelve of these are Republican, and only three are Democratic. Senator Hill is the choice of ten States—Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas. Seven are Democratic and three Republican. But the real choice of the Democracy is shown in sixteen States. They want a Western man and a Republican. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming. Eight are Democratic and eight Republican. These 160 delegates stand solid for a Western man, and representing over one-third of the convention, against the other two-thirds hopelessly divided, will probably have a great effect in shaping the convention's action. Alabama, Louisiana, and Oregon are, it is said, likely to be divided between Hill and Cleveland.

WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK.

Reports of Its Condition and Prospects for This Season's Harvest. The National Tribune solicited reports from its subscribers all over the country of the condition of the wheat crop. The first series of replies is published this week. Illinois reports about 25 per cent. less than last year—Indiana, 20 per cent. less. Iowa and Kansas report a good crop. Nebraska, half a crop; Michigan and Missouri about the same; Nebraska 20 per cent. below last year; New York and New Jersey, prospects never better; Ohio reports very widely, but an average crop is assured; Pennsylvania reports a good crop. The prospect will not do so well as last year. Texas has the prospect of a good crop; Washington and Wisconsin, both report good condition; Virginia will make an average crop.

FEAR OF A COAL FAMINE.

British Manufacturers Will Shut Down Should the Miners Strike. In view of the threatened coal strike and coal famine that must surely follow, most of the factories in Lancashire, Cheshire, Durham, Tyneside and other important manufacturing districts in England are seriously considering the question of shutting down their works in the event of such a strike. The coal famine has been given the customary notice, and are greatly alarmed. It is computed that already a million and a half of people are directly or indirectly affected by the mining troubles, and it is believed that if the output of coal should be restricted for a fortnight as proposed there would be 1,000,000 idle mill operatives.

SPRINGER IS VERY SICK.

Physicians Admit That His Condition Is Dangerous.

Chairman William M. Springer is no better. His condition is regarded by his intimate friends as serious, and some of them even deem it dangerous. He suffers intensely, his nervous system is shattered, and his sleep, which has been his only comfort, is unobtainable. His physician declares that with care the leader of the House will be at his post in a fortnight at the latest. But physicians always say that. It assists the patient in recovering, and calms the apprehensions of the family. Physicians sometimes talk to their friends frankly, however, and according to a friend of Mr. Springer's physician, the Illinois statesman is in a bad way.

SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT.

The Stagger Ready to Meet Mitchell or Sullivan in New Orleans.

Duncan B. Harrison, John L. Sullivan's manager, has sent a telegram from St. Paul saying: John L. Sullivan authorizes me to state that he will fight either Cass Mitchell or Slavin at the Olympic Club New York, for a round of \$25,000, and an unlimited bet of \$10,000, or as much more as they can and will bet, the fight to take place the last week of next August or the first week in next September.

Must Stay at Joliet.

The Supreme Court of the United States extinguished the last hope of the two imprisoned anarchists by affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois in the cases of Samuel Flinders and Michael Schwab vs. the Warden of Joliet Penitentiary.

Blame on Clarkson.

A Washington dispatch says: The anti-Harrison organization has decided upon Blaine for first choice in the election for one of the oldest members of the Senate, whose name was frequently mentioned as the possible choice of the last three or four National Republican conventions.

Awful Tragedy in Texas.

William Smith, his wife, and two sons were found weltering in their blood near a small town in Texas, and named Sam Matney has been arrested after a hot pursuit by an excited mob. Matney declares his innocence, but there is blood on his clothing.

Noah Porter Dead.

Dr. Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale College, died at New Haven, Conn., Dr. Porter died of heart failure, and was an attack of the grip and pneumonia in January, and his death is the direct result of his illness at that time.

Heavy Snow in New York.

The deepest snow of the season covers the ground in the villages of the lower Hudson. There are numerous deep drifts in some parts of Rockland County. High winds prevailed and considerable damage was done.

Railway Station Burned.

The Boston and Maine Railroad station at Newburyport, Mass., was completely destroyed by a fire that originated in the baggage-room from some unknown cause. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, insured.

Springer Is Indicted.

Warren Springer, whose defective bolters blew up in Chicago and killed several employees, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common Trading... \$3.50 @ 5.55
Hogs—Shipping... 3.50 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2... 1.00 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2... .75 @ .80
Oats—No. 2... .40 @ .45
Butter—Creamery... .25 @ .30
Eggs—Fresh... .15 @ .20
Potatoes—Carload... 30 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Common... 3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs—No. 2... 3.50 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2... 1.00 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2... .75 @ .80
Oats—No. 2... .40 @ .45
Butter—Creamery... .25 @ .30
Eggs—Fresh... .15 @ .20
Potatoes—Carload... 30 @ 40

DETROIT.

CATTLE—Common... 3.00 @ 4.50
Hogs—No. 2... 3.00 @ 4.50
Wheat—No. 2... .90 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2... .70 @ .75
Oats—No. 2... .35 @ .40
Butter—Creamery... .20 @ .25
Eggs—Fresh... .10 @ .15
Potatoes—Carload... 25 @ 35

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 2... 1.00 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2... .75 @ .80
Oats—No. 2... .40 @ .45
Butter—Creamery... .25 @ .30
Eggs—Fresh... .15 @ .20
Potatoes—Carload... 30 @ 40

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common... 3.00 @ 4.50
Hogs—No. 2... 3.00 @ 4.50
Wheat—No. 2... .90 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2... .70 @ .75
Oats—No. 2... .35 @ .40
Butter—Creamery... .20 @ .25
Eggs—Fresh... .10 @ .15
Potatoes—Carload... 25 @ 35

AFLOAT.

Two the best of the spring was run, Or violet began to die.

Neath the kiss of the golden sun And the smile of the azure sky, There was never the sound of a sigh As our boat pushed off the sand, In the heart of the day, When we said a day— Away to a fair, far land.

We sailed through the mid day heat And the long, still afternoon; Strange voices, a sea sweet, Crooned over a low, weird tune, Till the breeze of the crescent moon, By the breeze our bark was fanned; The sunlight's gleam came a flicker—

As we sailed to that fair, far land.

And still we are sailing on, Though the skies are no longer fair, And the sea is the autumn air— We are sailing we know not where; But by an unseen hand, We shall rest one day, On the twilight's gray, On the shores of that fair, far land.

—[May Lennox, in Boston Transcript.]

HERO OF SALTHAM PIT.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

Everyone that knows anything about coal mines knows that the great Saltham pit is just on the edge of the city of London, and extends thence far under the soil.

In the summer of 18—two ladies came to Whitehaven for the purpose of establishing their right to shares in this pit—a right which they had recently discovered. They were a mother and her daughter, both of them beautiful and cultured women, and as they had brought letters of introduction to the owners of the pit, they were soon recognized as belonging to one of the most desirable "sets" of that old aristocratic city.

Indeed, Mary Albany was a universal favorite, and before the first winter was over it was generally understood that she was the promised wife of the handsome Gerald Peel, a young man of very good family and of great promise. He was the head "viewer" of the Saltham pit, and knew well the richness and extent of its coal seams. Now, the viewer of a large English coal mine is a gentleman, a man of great courage, forethought and fine engineering skill. He has a large salary, lives in good style, and exercises a great power, not only over the under-viewers, but also in the entire management of the pit.

The marriage had been fixed for June, and the preparations were all made. Mrs. Albany and her daughter had been settled by that day in their new home, and the viewer had been instructed by his lawyer to make over a certain portion of them to her daughter as a wedding present. One evening Gerald was taking tea with them, and from the pleasant room happy laughter and happy voices were floating outward into the noisy depths of the shabbyery.

Among this shabbyery a man was lurking—a man with dirty, ragged clothing and a face of passion-smitten and every way evil; and whenever Mrs. Albany's voice or Mary's laugh caught his ear, his expression was almost terrible. "I am nothing to them now!" he muttered. "But we shall see! We shall see!"

He lingered in the thick shabbyery until the moon rose, and he saw Gerald and Mary in their little white hood and cloak, and take her into the garden. But he crept nearer, and he watched Mrs. Albany light a candle and go up stairs into a room that fronted two ways, one of them toward a gable which was thickly matted with an old ivy vine. The windows were open on that side, and he cautiously ascended. When he reached the upper floors, Mrs. Albany was seated before an old-fashioned sewing machine, trying up some papers. He put his hand to his forehead, and forced her to sit still, and uttered but one word: "Louisa!"

She did not faint, nor scream, nor even attempt to rise; but gathering together all her senses and energies, she looked at the man earnestly in the face, and said, in a voice where tenderness and anger strove for mastery: "Yes, madam, I lock your door and shut your windows. I have something to say to you."

"Not here, Richard! Not here, for Mary's sake!"

"Why not? Am I not your husband? Ah, ah! You can't get over that, you see!"

"God help me! No."

"Then, mechanically, locked the door, shut out the sweet evening air, pulled down the blinds, and then, modulating toward a soft, sad tone: "Oh, no, my lady. I won't put you to that degradation. You are a lady, you know, and then in a lower voice: "And now I want you to give me those Saltham papers. I know all about them."

"Richard, you have robbed me of my own fortune, and of the peace and love which you have taken from me. You have forced me to leave the place where my family have dwelt for centuries, and to come a stranger to this strange north country. Do have pity now on me and on your own child. For heaven's sake spare her the disgrace and misery of knowing you."

"No, no, no! She thinks you dead—and oh, Richard, she is going to be married."

"I know that, too. Give me the papers. I have been long enough here."

"Richard! Richard! kill me, if you like, but do Mary no further wrong."

"I don't like to kill you, Louisa. I like you well enough to wish to look at you occasionally. Give me the papers, or I shall ring the bell and order my supper. You know I am starving here, I tell you. So, I'll give you five minutes to decide. I don't want you to say I forced them from you."

In great emergencies the mind acts rapidly. Mrs. Albany reviewed her whole position, and made her decision. She walked back to the secretary, and taking from a drawer a bundle of papers and a little gold chain holding a pearl cross and a couple of rings, came toward her husband.

"This is to be our last meeting, Richard, and you must promise me, upon that chain and those rings; you know them—they were your mother's."

Richard Albany put them aside nervously. If there was any memory that made his soul shiver and sob, it was that of the gentle little mother whose heart he had broken.

"I won't take those things," he said; "give me the papers."

"Not unless you do what I say," Richard said with his wife's courage rising, and he knew well that when time comes they are angered to a point of resistance, such as is not to be defied; so he said sullenly: "I will do as you wish."

He took the papers, and immediately departed. He had another interview on hand that night. He waited until he saw Gerald enter his own handsome dwelling, then he looked at the great black walls, and watched his further movements. He went, as Richard expected, to his office, looked over the reports of the under-viewers, and then lit a cigar and sat down to smoke. There was a low, open window, opening on a stone balcony, and when Gerald rose for something he waited, Richard boldly entered the room, and was standing before his chair when he turned to it.

Gerald's first thought was: "There is something wrong at the pit," and he said, impatiently: "Now, my man, what's wrong?" "I am not your man, Gerald Peel. I propose, indeed, to be your father-in-law."

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Among this shabbyery a man was lurking—a man with dirty, ragged clothing and a face of passion-smitten and every way evil; and whenever Mrs. Albany's voice or Mary's laugh caught his ear, his expression was almost terrible. "I am nothing to them now!" he muttered. "But we shall see! We shall see!"

He lingered in the thick shabbyery until the moon rose, and he saw Gerald and Mary in their little white hood and cloak, and take her into the garden. But he crept nearer, and he watched Mrs. Albany light a candle and go up stairs into a room that fronted two ways, one of them toward a gable which was thickly matted with an old ivy vine. The windows were open on that side, and he cautiously ascended. When he reached the upper floors, Mrs. Albany was seated before an old-fashioned sewing machine, trying up some papers. He put his hand to his forehead, and forced her to sit still, and uttered but one word: "Louisa!"

She did not faint, nor scream, nor even attempt to rise; but gathering together all her senses and energies, she looked at the man earnestly in the face, and said, in a voice where tenderness and anger strove for mastery: "Yes, madam, I lock your door and shut your windows. I have something to say to you."

"Not here, Richard! Not here, for Mary's sake!"

"Why not? Am I not your husband? Ah, ah! You can't get over that, you see!"

"God help me! No."

"Then, mechanically, locked the door, shut out the sweet evening air, pulled down the blinds, and then, modulating toward a soft, sad tone: "Oh, no, my lady. I won't put you to that degradation. You are a lady, you know, and then in a lower voice: "And now I want you to give me those Saltham papers. I know all about them."

"Richard, you have robbed me of my own fortune, and of the peace and love which you have taken from me. You have forced me to leave the place where my family have dwelt for centuries, and to come a stranger to this strange north country. Do have pity now on me and on your own child. For heaven's sake spare her the disgrace and misery of knowing you."

"No, no, no! She thinks you dead—and oh, Richard, she is going to be married."

"I know that, too. Give me the papers. I have been long enough here."

"Richard! Richard! kill me, if you like, but do Mary no further wrong."

"I don't like to kill you, Louisa. I like you well enough to wish to look at you occasionally. Give me the papers, or I shall ring the bell and order my supper. You know I am starving here, I tell you. So, I'll give you five minutes to decide. I don't want you to say I forced them from you."

In great emergencies the mind acts rapidly. Mrs. Albany reviewed her whole position, and made her decision. She walked back to the secretary, and taking from a drawer a bundle of papers and a little gold chain holding a pearl cross and a couple of rings, came toward her husband.

"This is to be our last meeting, Richard, and you must promise me, upon that chain and those rings; you know them—they were your mother's."

Richard Albany put them aside nervously. If there was any memory that made his soul shiver and sob, it was that of the gentle little mother whose heart he had broken.

"I won't take those things," he said; "give me the papers."

"Not unless you do what I say," Richard said with his wife's courage rising, and he knew well that when time comes they are angered to a point of resistance, such as is not to be defied; so he said sullenly: "I will do as you wish."

He took the papers, and immediately departed. He had another interview on hand that night. He waited until he saw Gerald enter his own handsome dwelling, then he looked at the great black walls, and watched his further movements. He went, as Richard expected, to his office, looked over the reports of the under-viewers, and then lit a cigar and sat down to smoke. There was a low, open window, opening on a stone balcony, and when Gerald rose for something he waited, Richard boldly entered the room, and was standing before his chair when he turned to it.

Gerald's first thought was: "There is something wrong at the pit," and he said, impatiently: "Now, my man, what's wrong?" "I am not your man, Gerald Peel. I propose, indeed, to be your father-in-law."

AFLOAT.

Two the best of the spring was run, Or violet began to die.

Neath the kiss of the golden sun And the smile of the azure sky, There was never the sound of a sigh As our boat pushed off the sand, In the heart of the day, When we said a day— Away to a fair, far land.

We sailed through the mid day heat And the long, still afternoon; Strange voices, a sea sweet, Crooned over a low, weird tune, Till the breeze of the crescent moon, By the breeze our bark was fanned; The sunlight's gleam came a flicker—

As we sailed to that fair, far land.

And still we are sailing on, Though the skies are no longer fair, And the sea is the autumn air— We are sailing we know not where; But by an unseen hand, We shall rest one day, On the twilight's gray, On the shores of that fair, far land.

—[May Lennox, in Boston Transcript.]

HERO OF SALTHAM PIT.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

Everyone that knows anything about coal mines knows that the great Saltham pit is just on the edge of the city of London, and extends thence far under the soil.

In the summer of 18—two ladies came to Whitehaven for the purpose of establishing their right to shares in this pit—a right which they had recently discovered. They were a mother and her daughter, both of them beautiful and cultured women, and as they had brought letters of introduction to the owners of the pit, they were soon recognized as belonging to one of the most desirable "sets" of that old aristocratic city.

Indeed, Mary Albany was a universal favorite, and before the first winter was over it was generally understood that she was the promised wife of the handsome Gerald Peel, a young man of very good family and of great promise. He was the head "viewer" of the Saltham pit, and knew well the richness and extent of its coal seams. Now, the viewer of a large English coal mine is a gentleman, a man of great courage, forethought and fine engineering skill. He has a large salary, lives in good style, and exercises a great power, not only over the under-viewers, but also in the entire management of the pit.

The marriage had been fixed for June, and the preparations were all made. Mrs. Albany and her daughter had been settled by that day in their new home, and the viewer had been instructed by his lawyer to make over a certain portion of them to her daughter as a wedding present. One evening Gerald was taking tea with them, and from the pleasant room happy laughter and happy voices were floating outward into the noisy depths of the shabbyery.

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